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NOTICE TO SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT READERS

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TASS CITES SCHMIDT'S SWEDISH TV INTERVIEW

LD302126 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 30 Mar, TASS -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in an interview to the Swedish television touched upon the Soviet Union's decision to introduce unilaterally a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments on the European part of the USSR. He asserted that this decision would have been of much greater significance if it were taken in 1978, 1979 or 1980. But the West German chancellor ignores the fact that in those years, too, the Soviet Union declared for lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe and also for imposing limitations on medium-range weapons.

The FRG chancellor further asserted that the Soviet Union has now deployed a greater number of missiles on the European part of its territory and now has missiles aimed on targets in Sweden, in other Scandinavian countries, in Western Germany, France and Britain. One can only wonder where Helmut Schmidt got such "precise information," specifically as far as Sweden and Scandinavia as a whole are concerned. As is known, Soviet medium-range means have defence functions and are called upon to neutralize the nuclear defiance made to the Soviet Union and its allies by the United States and some other NATO countries that are armed with nuclear weapons or are deploying them on their territories. As to those states that refuse to manufacture or acquire such weapons and do not have them on their territories, the Soviet Union, as it was stated definitely many times, will never use nuclear weapons against them. The USSR is prepared to formalize an appropriate agreement with any party concerned, including countries of northern Europe.

Helmut Schmidt declared that initiatives such as the one advanced by the USSR should not be made publicly. Thus the chancellor claims some special rights for the United States and its allies for whom informing the public of their stand is something that goes without saying, while informing the public of the Soviet viewpoint on matters that are of great interest to peoples, is, allegedly, no good.

In conclusion Helmut Schmidt said that if the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe fail to achieve results, new U.S. nuclear missiles will be deployed in Western Europe. And the chancellor, this time, too, ignores the fact that the United States might on purpose conduct the line at disrupting the talks so as to promote the achievement of its aim, that of using the territory of Western Europe to deploy weapons aimed at disrupting the rough parity existing in Europe. Taking all this into consideration, the stand of the FRG chancellor does not attest to his striving to promote the success of the Geneva talks for he remits the United States' sins in advance.

NATO PLANNING GROUP'S CONCLUSIONS HIT

LD301522 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0855 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Mar (TASS) -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA stresses today that the official response of the countries of the North Atlantic bloc to the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union "was unambiguously negative."

The paper writes: At the nuclear planning group session in Colorado Springs, those same defense ministers of the NATO countries, many of whom were very recently trumpeting to the world that the USSR is allegedly "intensively stepping up the number of its missiles in Europe," now see a danger in the fact that the Soviet Union has unilaterally decided to freeze its medium-range nuclear forces on the continent. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA notes: The participants in the nuclear planning group tried to "substantiate" their negative attitude to the unilateral decision by the USSR on a moratorium with assertions that the Soviet initiative "would strengthen the Russians' monopoly in missiles." At least, this is what is written in the final communique.

The paper points out: This "argument" is, of course, untenable. The moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union leads to no changes in the East-West correlation of numbers of medium-range nuclear weapon carriers.

If that moratorium is introduced now, when the Soviet Union has already gone ahead with renewing its missile systems, the West must only blame itself, for refusing to accept the USSR proposal on a mutual moratorium which was advanced more than a year ago at the 26th CPSU Congress.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA continues: The significance which the ruling circles of the NATO countries assign to further preparations for the deployment of American ground-based cruise missiles and Pershing-II missiles was confirmed at Colorado Springs. Further progress in work on these systems and also in preparations for basing them in Europe was specially noted at the nuclear planning group session. This confirms once again that the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe is the main aim of the United States at the present stage.

The Western press reports that many differences between its participants were revealed at the group's session. They found some kind of expression in the final communique too. But, on the whole, the United States succeeded, this time too, in making the partners submit to "Atlantic discipline". It was not for nothing that Pentagon chief C. Weinberger said with satisfaction at a press conference: "It was a very successful meeting."

The army paper writes: It has long been known that what Washington considers a success frequently turns out to be, in fact, a threatening challenge to all peace-loving forces and to all mankind. Both the measures which have been drawn up to reform NATO and the results of the nuclear planning group session have become such a challenge. The whole policy of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc and its actions, which are permeated with a spirit of militarism, are such a challenge.

GRIGORIYEV VIEWS DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD301616 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Among the new Soviet peace initiatives advanced by President Leonid Brezhnev at the recent congress of Soviet trade unions is the proposal on a mutual limitation of naval operations. Here is what a Radio Moscow military observer Col Eduard Grigoriyev writes:

It is clear to every sober-minded person that the present situation in the world demands maximum restraint in the military activity of the two blocks opposing each other. There should be restraint in all fields, on the land, in the air, space and the world ocean. Speaking about the world ocean, one can bear in mind that today thousands of warships from different countries are cruising the seas and oceans. That includes submarines with multiple nuclear warhead missiles, aircraft carriers with planes equipped with nuclear weapons, and missile cruisers. The only legal limitation for their operations is that they can't enter international waters of other countries. But that isn't much of a protection to them since a missile on a submarine can reach a target thousands of miles away. And an aircraft carrier doesn't have to be close to the shore for its planes to strike at regions deep inside a coastal country.

So finding a barrier to the growing naval operations in the oceans is indeed a pressing problem. That is why the Soviet Union has suggested coming to terms on the mutual limitation of naval operations. For instance the Soviet Union believes that there could be an agreement on withdrawing missile submarines of the two sides from the present vast areas of combat boundaries. The Soviet leader also said that the Soviet Union would be ready to discuss the question of spreading confidence-building measures to seas and oceans and especially to the regions where the more busy sea routes lie. In other words, the Soviet Union is for turning the biggest possible part of the world ocean into a zone of peace, already in the nearest future.

Such an approach of the Soviet Union to the problem of the world ocean shows its concern for the interests of the entire international community. It is also a sharp contrast to the course conducted by the United States.

Washington proclaims vast parts of the world ocean spheres of its vital interests and builds up its military presence there. As a result, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and the Caribbean, have become regions where U.S. naval forces are concentrated, and that increases tension and instability in international relations. Wouldn't it be better for peace and security and also for the safety of sea routes and shipping to come to an agreement on a mutual reduction of the military activity of the countries. And that could be done on the basis of respect of the lawful interests of all countries and on the principle of equality and equal security.

The governments should sit down at the negotiating table and calmly and responsibly discuss the proposals on limiting the use of the world ocean for military purposes. That is what the Soviet Union is suggesting: An agreement on the mutual limitation of naval operations would be a big contribution to preventing a thermonuclear catastrophe.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON SOVIET PEACE PROGRAM

PM301333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 82 p 4

[S. Vishnevskiy book review: "Peace Program: Effectiveness and Efficiency"]

[Text] A year has passed since the 26th CPSU Congress, which put forward the peace program for the eighties, which organically continues and develops the foreign policy programs formulated by our party's two previous congresses.

The newly published anthology of documents and materials covering the period of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state between the 26th party congress and the beginning of this year [Footnote: The Soviet Peace Program for the Eighties in Action (Sovetskaya Programma Mira Dlya 80-kh Godov v Deystvii). Materials and documents compiled by A.M. Aleksandrov. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1982] is of special interest in this connection. The book profoundly and comprehensively reveals the implications and content of the peace program for the eighties and its ideological, political, economic and military aspects and outlines practical ways and means of implementing it.

The anthology opens with the foreign policy sections of the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress and with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's addresses, speeches and messages (in full or as excerpts). Here too are published the reports on his meeting with the leaders of fraternal parties and states in the Crimea last summer and other documents connected with the foreign policy activity of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, including material on his visit to the FRG. The book includes speeches by other Soviet leaders on international issues. It quotes the texts of important documents such as the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the world's parliaments and peoples and the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union in the United Nations. Many items elucidate the practical activity of Soviet diplomacy.

The appearance of the anthology is very timely. Our ideological opponents have sharply multiplied their attempts to weaken the influence of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy on the minds and hearts of millions of people by circulating slanderous stories about the "aggressiveness" and "expansionism" of the land of the soviets. These malicious fabrications crumble into dust on contact with the real facts about the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which are presented with documentary precision in the book. When he looks at the material in the anthology the reader once again sees for himself that the USSR's foreign policy course is not subject to short-term fluctuations. Unshakable commitment to the cause of peace and the peoples' freedom stems logically from the very nature of the socialist system.

The Leninist peace policy is designed to provide for the Soviet people the necessary external conditions for resolving the creative tasks facing them and at the same time to safeguard the prime right of every person on earth -- the right to life.

The documents and materials display our party's collective wisdom, Leninist principledness in analyzing topical questions of world development, profoundly scientific understanding of new phenomena and trends and ability to determine the key features in a swift-moving chain of events and to focus the main attention on them.

Life provides daily corroboration of the assessments and conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress regarding the laws of the development of international life. In the last year such characteristic peculiarities of the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles as adventurism and a readiness to jeopardize mankind's vital interests in the name of their own mercenary interests have emerged even more clearly. These bellicose circles are continuing to seek an unattainable goal -- to place a barrier in the way of progressive changes in the world and to regain for themselves the role of rulers of the peoples' destinies. They are trying to undermine the prevailing approximate equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, to impose a state of siege on the socialist countries and to roll back the forces of national and social liberation. The imperialist strategists see the further stepping up of the arms race and the utilization of power plays [silovyye priyemy] in politics as the main means of implementing these schemes. The plans for the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear weapons on our continent are fraught with tremendous danger for European and world peace. To facilitate the implementation of these plans, the United States and certain of its partners made an attempt at the Madrid meeting to poison the international atmosphere as much as possible. Beijing's military-political rapprochement with imperialism is conducive to the sharpening of tension.

Under these conditions it is necessary to deal a firm rebuff to the policy of the lovers of military adventures. The book contains well-reasoned criticism of the actions and intentions of the champions of "cold" and "hot" war. The delusiveness of the dreams of military superiority entertained by American and other NATO strategists is cogently demonstrated. If necessary, the Soviet people will manage to make additional efforts and to do everything necessary to ensure the defense of their country.

The sharp deterioration in the international situation caused by the activation of the champions of tension makes the task of implementing the Soviet peace program for the eighties even more urgent. The documents cogently demonstrate the significance of this program as an effective counterweight to imperialist reaction's plans and actions. The Soviet initiatives are permeated with a single desire -- to do everything possible to pull the peoples out from under the threat of nuclear war and to preserve world peace.

The implementation of the peace program is the work of several years. But how eventful and active the first 12 months of its implementation have been: The documents in the anthology are evidence of the vigorous, persistent work of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and the Soviet Government to implement the peace program. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's tireless activity, particularly his meetings with foreign statesmen and politicians, plays an especially outstanding role in the formulation and implementation of the USSR's foreign policy course.

The coordination of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the fraternal countries is of great significance. The socialist states act shoulder to shoulder in the international arena, which helps to advance their peace initiatives.

The foreign policy ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress are being creatively developed and supplemented with new initiatives, vigorous efforts are being made in the key direction of USSR foreign policy -- the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and curb the arms race.

The speeches of L.I. Brezhnev and the other Soviet leaders emphasize that there is nothing more vital or more serious among practical actions in the international arena than the ending of the arms race. The Soviet Union's love of peace and good will are conclusively borne out by the new proposals on questions of curbing the arms race and preventing the threat of world war put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress.

The Soviet Union's approach to the problem of arms limitation and disarmament is marked by its boldness, large scale and at the same time realism and flexibility. There is no type of armaments that the USSR would not agree to limit and ban on a mutual basis, with observance of the principle of equality and identical security.

From the items in the anthology the reader can trace just how persistently the CPSU and the Soviet state are seeking to reach mutually acceptable understandings on preserving and lowering the level of the prevailing balance of military forces. The 26th congress' call for restraint in the sphere of strategic armaments and for the continuation of the SALT process met with broad support from the planet's healthy forces. The question is becoming increasingly acute and urgent. The USSR calls on the U.S. Government not to create artificial obstacles to SALT talks and to embark on them in the immediate future, and pending their resumption, the Soviet Union proposes that the two sides assume a mutual commitment not to open up a new channel of the arms race and not to deploy long-range sea- and ground-launched cruise missiles.

One of the most acute and burning issues deeply perturbing the European and world public is how to stave off the threat looming over Europe in connection with the plans for deploying new American medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers document on the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG notes: "The question of nuclear weapons in Europe is not only a question of the continent's future, of the fate of the hundreds of millions of people living there. It is also a question of the fate of world peace. The Soviet Union is in favor of seeking a solution at the negotiating table that would ensure that no one's security was infringed and that the level of military confrontation in Europe was lowered."

The USSR is persistently and consistently seeking a mutually acceptable constructive understanding on this burning problem. Here are a few milestones in this quest. The proposal that a moratorium be established on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile systems of NATO and the USSR was put forward at the 26th congress. It was later substantially enlarged and developed. With the utmost directness and clarity L.I. Brezhnev placed the question of ridding Europe of the danger of a nuclear holocaust at the center of the talks in Bonn last November. The USSR's readiness to reach agreement on the total renunciation by both sides of all types of medium-range weapons trained on targets in Europe was expressed. Moreover, the Soviet Union proposed a real "zero option" -- reaching agreement on completely ridding the continent of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. As a start the USSR proposed reaching agreement on a sizable reduction of medium-range weapons by both sides -- a reduction of hundreds of units.

As a result of our principled line, it was possible to start Soviet-American talks on this problem. However, the U.S. delegation is continuing to cling stubbornly to Reagan's so-called "zero option," which is aimed at the unilateral disarmament of the USSR.

Even since the anthology was published the Soviet Union has put forward important new initiatives to impart the requisite impetus to the Geneva talks. It has submitted a proposal that efforts be focused on formulating within a short time a joint document defining the parameters of the future agreement. It would be possible to substantially lessen the threat of war by advancing step by step along the road outlined by the USSR.

In an endeavor to facilitate the reaching of a fair agreement to set a good example, the Soviet leadership has decided to introduce a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR. The armaments of this type already deployed there are being freezed quantitatively and qualitatively and the replacement of the old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles with the newer SS-20s is being halted. Showing a desire for peace, the Soviet Union intends this year, unless there is another deterioration in the international situation, to reduce on its own initiative a certain quantity of its medium-range missiles.

The USSR's readiness to reach agreement on mutually limiting the operations of navies and on extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans to ensure that as much as possible of the world ocean becomes a zone of peace in the near future has elicited a great response in many countries.

The material in the book is filled with the spirit of historical optimism and conviction of the possibility of preserving world peace. As L.I. Brezhnev notes, through active efforts by peace-loving countries and peoples -- efforts that merge into a single mighty torrent -- it is perfectly possible to thwart the sinister schemes of the planners of another war, to curb the lovers of adventures and aspirants to dominance and to defend the rights of the peoples and peace on earth.

PRAVDA HITS NORWEGIAN DELEGATE'S MBFR STANCE

PM301349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Contrary to Agreements"]

[Text] Vienna, 25 Mar -- Today's plenary session of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe was addressed by K. Ofstad, head of the Norwegian delegation. He spoke at length on the need for a preliminary coordination of data on the numbers of Soviet and American troops before the conclusion of the first agreement. In flagrant contradiction to the agreement reached earlier to the effect that the region of implementation of verification measures must be identical with the region of reductions, he came out in favor of extending certain measures far beyond the bounds of that region. At the same time the Norwegian representative completely ignored the draft first-stage agreement submitted by the socialist countries and the key questions of troops and arms reductions which it contains.

In this connection a representative of the GDR delegation stated at a meeting with journalists that the West's line of deliberately keeping quiet about the new initiative from the Warsaw Pact states and continuing fruitless debates can only prolong the talks. He stressed that, given the political will in the West, it is possible to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement, on the basis of the socialist countries' draft, on reducing the dangerous military confrontation in the center of the European Continent.

TASS CITES ISRAELYAN ON SPACE WEAPONS

LD302034 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva, 30 Mar, TASS -- The disarmament committee today held a special meeting to discuss questions of impermissibility of the use of space in military purposes.

Reflecting the concern of the world community, the speakers at the meeting, representatives of socialist, non-aligned and some Western states were unanimous in the view that the problem of barring weapons from outer space brooks no delay.

Representatives of Mongolia, Argentina, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and other countries spoke with concern about the possibility of the use of laser, beam weapons and other new types of military equipment in space. As is known, the Pentagon is intensively developing such projects.

The USSR representative at the disarmament committee Ambassador Viktor Israelyan pointed out that the Soviet Union adheres to the idea of demilitarized outer space. He said that the delay of constructive talks on this important matter is fraught with further aggravation of the arms race and heightening of the risk of the outbreak of war.

The Soviet Union's representative pointed out that on the Soviet Union's initiative the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution in accordance with which the disarmament committee is authorized to start talks to take effective measures aimed at preventing the arms race in space through concluding an appropriate international agreement. The Soviet Union had earlier submitted a draft treaty banning the deployment in outer space of weapons of any types. Thus the committee had a definite basis for drawing up the final text of the treaty.

Delegations of socialist countries suggested that a special working group of the committee be set up to discuss matters of preventing the arms race in outer space.

U.S. PUSHES ITALY INTO MILITARY COOPERATION

LD310910 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2245 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar (TASS) -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes: "Italy is arming itself, being pushed into this by its senior American partner in the North Atlantic bloc." The paper notes that the Italian Government was the first to agree to the deployment on Italian territory of American medium-range missiles.

Dozens of American NATO military bases, serving as a refuge for American planes, surface ships and submarines carrying nuclear weapons on board, are situation on the territory of Italy. Judging by reports of the Rome press, the Pentagon plans to deploy, in particular at the bases in Verona and Vicenza, ammunition containing a new poisonous substance which attacks the nervous system, thereby turning the Apennines into an arsenal of barbaric weapons, which are condemned by humanity and banned by the Geneva Protocol.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA further notes that the Italian Government was the first to agree to the siting on the country's territory of transit bases for the U.S. interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, and obediently sent some military ships into the Near East waters at Washington's demand.

"Washington's special interest in broad military cooperation with Italy is explained not only by its important strategic position in the centre of the Mediterranean basin, and at the crossroads linking the West with North Africa and Southeast Asia." The article says: "The complex situation on NATO's southern flank is also borne in mind. As is well known, last autumn the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement came to power in Greece, promising to get the country out of NATO and to get rid of U.S. NATO bases on Greek territory. An unclear situation is also arising in Spain for the Americans."

The paper warns that willing or unwilling complicity with the aggressive powers of U.S. imperialism "is fraught with fateful consequences, and this means for Italy itself as well."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS NATO TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA

PM301107 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Mar 82 p 3

[V. Vasilyev "International Notes": "Gambling on the Racists"]

[Text] New facts have recently become known about the expansion of cooperation between the racist South African regime and its Washington and NATO patrons. In particular, a recent report by an AFP correspondent in Johannesburg mentioned NATO's intention to create a base for its navy on Robben Island not far from Cape Town. It is planned that the island will be included in the system of North Atlantic bloc military installations in the South Atlantic. Thus it is a question of a new attempt to expand the zone of operation of this imperialist alliance. But it is not just a matter of this. It is also a clear challenge to the United Nations, which has condemned any sort of military cooperation with the racists.

So why have the NATO capitals, and primarily Washington, now decided to cast aside the old hypocritical condemnations of the racists and ignore the numerous UN resolutions? Because they have come to the conclusion that the current trend of political development in southern Africa is a threat to their "vital interests," as it is now fashionable to say in the U.S. capital. And here the American and NATO politicians and military are by no means troubled by the remoteness of this region from North America and Europe. Their imperialist ambitions are truly global and know no bounds.

Let us look at the real motives behind the new activity of the aggressive bloc's members in southern Africa. On 29 August last year C. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, delivered a speech in Honolulu specially devoted to U.S. African policy. He reported that direct capital investments by American corporations in southern Africa now amount to about $3 billion, while the volume of trade with the countries of this part of the continent exceeds $6 billion. But of special importance for the West, both from the purely economic and the military-economic viewpoint, are the reserves of strategic raw materials. They include 86 percent of world reserves of the platinum group of metals, 53 percent of the manganese, 64 percent of the vanadium, 95 percent of the chromium and cobalt and extensive reserves of coal, copper and uranium ore. Imports of these "strategic minerals" cover a significant proportion of the needs of the military industry in the United States and the NATO countries.

NATO ideologists strenuously propagandize the thesis about the increased political significance of this region in the global confrontation between capitalism and socialism. Having declared the growth of the national liberation movement and the strengthening of the positions of the states with a socialist orientation to the south of the Sahara to be the result of "Moscow's activity," they are trying to justify their interference in order to maintain conditions favorable for exploiting the indigenous population and plundering the natural wealth of the region in the future too. As is known, Washington has declared a global "crusade against communism" which is particularly zealous. To justify the closer cooperation with the South African racists there is much talk there of the growing strategic significance of southern Africa for the West. Here, apart from the aforementioned reserves of strategic raw materials, it is also a question of controlling the southern regions of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

Naturally it is practically impossible to find in southern Africa an assistant which has "proved" itself in the struggle against the liberation movement other than the South African racists. And Pretoria is well aware of its significance in this regard. It stresses and emphasizes this in every possible way in order to increase the political price of its complicity.

In a speech in Parliament, South African Foreign Minister R. Botha said: "It is possible that the United States will have to seek special relations with key states in the southern hemisphere in order to keep its global leadership intact...." Among such states he naturally included South Africa, which, as is known, has great military and economic might by African standards. In the last 10 years, according to the South African papers, South Africa's military spending has increased eightfold. As Western military specialists believe, "with the possible exception of Nigeria, no African state has sufficient strength to oppose South Africa." There are 93,000 men permanently in active service in the racists' armed forces, and another 250,000 or more are ready for immediate callup. By carrying out bandit raids into Mozambique and Angola and helping the most diverse reactionary groupings on the continent the South African racists are doing the dirtiest work which Western countries do not wish to do themselves for political reasons.

At the end of the sixties the South African regime began a campaign to form military blocs with other states, especially the countries of NATO and South America. Its efforts found immediate support among the military leaders of most of the NATO countries, and South Africa's inclusion in this bloc was stealthily begun. In 1972 authority was granted to the supreme commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Atlantic, to elaborate a plan for emergency actions outside the NATO zone. In 1975 the Pentagon and the FRG Defense Ministry proposed the establishment in South Africa of NATO intelligence-gathering facilities. Then the bloc's leadership adopted a decision to reach agreement with South Africa on transforming the Simonstown Naval Base into a major base ensuring close cooperation with the base on the island of Diego Garcia. In spring 1978 official representatives of three NATO countries attended South African armed forces maneuvers as observers. In 1980 the South African foreign minister had two meetings with NATO Secretary General J. Luns. Finally, in November 1981, the South African Navy held large-scale maneuvers in the Indian Ocean "with the aim of preparing to participate in the implementation of the West's military plans.

Pursuing their imperialist interests, the NATO countries have made a particularly substantial contribution to improving the South African military intelligence, communication and control system. In 1968, with the active participation of the West German Telefunken company, the Advokaat project began. This is a system of shortwave transmitters, radio relay stations and data-processing computers linking Silvermine antinuclear bunker not far from Cape Town with regional headquarters in Port Elizabeth, Durban, Luederitz and Walvis Bay (these last two are located in Namibia). The Advokaat system scans the sea and air from the South Pole to the Tropic of Cancer and monitors the territory of over 50 countries. On the NATO leadership's insistence Silvermine uses the NATO code system which makes possible communication with Western military and economic intelligence centers.

From the very beginning the NATO countries violated and continue to violate the UN ban on the sale of weapons to the racists. France has supplied them with submarines, the United States has supplied aircraft and munitions plants, and Portugal has supplied mines produced under West German licence. And the United States, the FRG and France together with Israel directly helped to create facilities for the production of nuclear weapons in South Africa.

Thanks to the Reagan administration's efforts the alliance between the South African racists and NATO is becoming increasingly overt. It poses a threat to the gains of the African national liberation movement and promotes the growth of tension on this continent and in adjoining regions.

U.S., NATO TRADE POLICY WITH EAST ATTACKED

LD301920 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva, 30 Mar, TASS -- The U.N. Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) has completed at its current session here the examination of the question of East-West trade and economic cooperation.

The speeches by representatives of all socialist states and many capitalist countries have shown that an overwhelming majority of the participants in the session firmly advocate the preservation and strengthening of everything positive which was achieved in that field under the conditions of detente.

Representatives of the socialist countries resolutely declared against the policy of discrimination in trade with the socialist countries, which is pursued by the USA and a number of other Western states. Particularly intolerable, Soviet delegate M. Pankin said, are the recently increasingly frequent cases of open trade discrimination against the socialist states on purely political grounds. Some people persist in their attempts at using East-West trade for the attainment of their sordid political aims, as a means of pressure and blackmail.

These are absolutely inadmissible methods in world economic relations, but this is also a shortsighted policy: Countries embarked on such a path may pay with the loss of their own positions in the foreign trade of the socialist countries. The discriminatory measures of a political character in trade that are carried out by Washington and some of its NATO allies are in conflict with the spirit of the Final Act of the All-European Conference, in conflict with ECE decisions, the Soviet representative said. He also stressed the pressing necessity of struggle for removing all the barriers, which are artificially put up in the way of the development of international trade. The Soviet delegate indicated that the stand of a number of leading Western countries hampers the resolution of that vital issue.

Chairman of the Committee for the Development of Trade Jerome Lugon (Switzerland) pointed out that the ECE countries intend in the future to expand East-West trade which meets their interests.

A clearly discordant note was struck by the pointedly short speech by the American delegate, who made it clear that Washington does not intend to give up its attempts at preventing the development of East-West trade.

PRAVDA NOTES E. BLOC STATES' ECONOMIC GROWTH

PM301331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Steady Development"]

[Text] Geneva, 16 Mar -- The ECE Secretariat's "Review of the European Economic Situation" published here bears witness to the steady and consistent economic development of the European countries in the socialist community. It notes that the years of 1976-1980 were a period of active development in the economies of the USSR and Europe's other socialist countries. The average annual increase in national income for these states in the ECE region was 4.4 percent, which meant an absolute increase in national income in 1980 of more than 24 percent compared with 1975. The socialist community is substantially ahead of the capitalist world in terms of average growth rate.

The review's compilers point out that the increase in industrial production and national income in the socialist states was accompanied by a considerable expansion of foreign trade. The volume of trade between socialist and capitalist countries currently stands at $100 billion.

The review also examines the socialist countries' economic development prospects. In this connection attention is drawn to the task set in the 5-year plans of intensifying economic development, increasing production efficiency, increasing national income and further improving the population's well-being within the framework of implementing the social outlines of the 26th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the communist and workers parties in Europe's other socialist community states.

KUDRYAVSKIY COMMENTS ON CARIBBEAN MANEUVERS

LD301900 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 30 Mar 82

["Staking of Force" -- TASS headline: by TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Mar, TASS -- Hardly had gun salvoes that sounded during NATO's exercises "Safe Pass-82" in the Caribbean died down that the Pentagon hastened to announce new exercises in the region. Large-scale exercises "Readex-82" will be srarted in the area on April 6. As many as 39 warships of the United States and Britain, including the U.S. aircraft carriers "Independence" and "Forrestal", as well as 200 planes will be used in the exercise.

Salvoes will start sounding in the Caribbean area again late in April when the "Ocean Venture" exercises with the participation of all types of services will be started. During these exercises it is planned to stage the "invasion of Puerto Rico" with the use of "B-52" strategic nuclear bombers, two aircraft-carrying groups and AWACS planes. The Pentagon's representtive said that the aim of these exercises is to instill the United States' presence in the region.

The aim of these exercises is not new. The United States military presence in Central America and the Caribbean is growing with every year. Thus, the number of U.S. servicemen in the region now surpasses 25 thousand people. The Pentagon has large military bases in the Panama Canal, in Puerto Rico, in Guantanamo, on the illegally occupied part of the Cuban territory. A naval base is being built in Haiti. Talks are also held on the modernisation of airfields in Colombia and Honduras. They are training the local army in anti-guerrilla warfare. And now the Pentagon announced the striving to consolidate further its positions in the region. Against whom will the U.S. military might be spearheaded?

The present U.S. administration, taking the course at the heightening of tension in Central America, continues provocative actions against sovereign states. The naval exercises "Readex-82" are spearheaded, above all, against Cuba and Nicaragua whom Washington groundlessly tries to accuse of "interference" in Salvador's internal affairs.

Showing the naval might in the Caribbean, the United States is also trying to intimidate the patriotic forces of Salvador and Guatemala, waging the persistent struggle against anti-popular regimes.

A meeting of the United Nations Security Council convened at the request of the government of Nicaragua in connection with the growing threat of the United States intervention to that country is now under way in New York. The participants in the meeting condemn the United States aggressive policy in Central America which represents a serious threat to the security of peoples of the region. It is stressed at meetings that it is talks, not blackmail or brandishing arms, that are the only way of settling problems in Latin America. Will this, at last, be understood in Washington?

BOLSHAKOV LINKS CIA WITH RADIO LIBERTY, RFE

LD310712 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 31 Mar 82

["Millions of Dollars To Finance Falsehoods" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- "The U.S.-led arms race is accompanied by a mounting flow of lies and falsehoods slandering the countries of the socialist community," Vladimir Bolshakov writes in PRAVDA in a comment on the demands, made by Charles Wick, director of the Agency for International Communications (AIC), and Frank Shakespeare, chairman of the International Broadcasting Union (IBU), that U.S. Congress allocate bigger outlays for their agencies. "The former is in charge, along with the AIC's numberous foreign branches, also of the official U.S. radio station the Voice of America.

"The latter is formally in charge of the Munich-based Liberty and Free Europe radio stations. 'Formally' -- because they were are are 'covers' for the Central Intelligence Agency, a base for the U.S. secret services' subversive operations against the USSR and other socialist countries."

The commentator says that the AIC director asked for 640 million dollars in budgetary appropriations, 157.7 million more than in the current fiscal year, while the IBU chief requested 95.8 million dollars.

The commentary emphasizes that the new dollar injections are needed to increase the volume of subversive radio broadcasts beamed to socialist countries, in the first place Poland. "Characteristically, the 'Polish desk' of Radio Free Europe maintains a close connection with the CIA stationary agents at the U.S. General Consulate in Munich, who coordinate the CIA's and the West German secret services' activities on Polish territory," Vladimir Bolshakov says. "Other desks of the Liberty and Free Europe radio stations, which go on the air with slanderous and instigatory anti-communist programs, also have similar contacts."

On top of this, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress late in March endorsed plans for setting up another subversive radio centre, Free Cuba, and appropriated 17.7 million dollars to set the wheel going. The radio station, staffed by CIA agents, will also formally go under the IBU jurisdiction.

"In stepping up the smear campaign against the socialist countries, the ruling quarters of the United States regard subversive propaganda as an integral part of their overall strategy of opposing real socialism," the commentator concludes.

MILITARY ROLE OF SPACE SHUTTLE VIEWED

LD301032 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 30 Mar, TASS -- The U.S. space shuttle Columbia with astronauts Jack Lousma and Gordon Fullerton on board returned from space today, landing at White Sands missile test range in New Mexico. It was originally planned that the spacecraft would return to Earth on March 29, but the mission control officers had to postpone the landing because of vicious winds and a sand storm at the landing site.

The UPI news agency reports that during an eight-day flight, fourteen scientific experiments were carried out and a number of spacecraft systems were tested, including a mechanical arm for launching and recovering satellites. At the same time, Columbia's flight was accompanied by a failure of a number of on-board systems and a complete failure of scientific equipment for studying solar radiation in the ultra-violet part of the spectrum. During the blast-off the spacecraft "lost" about 40 heat-absorbing tiles in the nose and rear fuselage sections.

The space shuttle Columbia features prominently in the Peatagon's plans for militarisation of outer space. By the mid-1980's over 4.5 billion dollars will have been spent on the realisation of these plans, while the total cost of the programme is estimated at 10 billion dollars. According to a competent American journal, AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, the shuttle spacecraft are assigned the role of a link between military centers on Earth and combat orbital stations. The drafting of the programmes which provide for the establishment of such stations has already entered the final stage.

It follows from press reports that Pentagon strategists assign a major role to the shuttle programme in stepping up space reconnaissance. Satellites launched with the help of the mechanical arm will be used for this purpose.

Starting from the fourth test flight scheduled for early July 1982, space shuttles will regularly put secret military-purpose cargoes into orbit. And starting from 1985 spacecraft of the shuttle series with military-related cargoes on board will be launched on average ten times a year.

MOSCOW EXAMINES PRC REJECTION OF SOVIET PROPOSAL

Fabricated 'Soviet Threat'

OW311038 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 31 Mar 82

[(Linov) commentary: "Who Is Fabricating the Slander That the USSR Is Threatening China?"]

[Text] The lies about the USSR threatening China have found a new expression in the memoires of former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger. Indulging in the wildest fantasy, this American politician has fabricated what he has wanted to use to prove that the Kremlin has vicious chemes against China. Even U.S. newspapers and periodicals have pointed out that this former U.S. secretary of state is found of indulging in the wildest dreams and fabricating sheer lies. For example, America's TIME once pointed out that Kissinger liked to be the central figure or he would become impatient. In order to seek fame he would create shocking news and sheer lies.

But the problem is not Kissinger. It is the time when his memoirs are being published that is important -- the time when very few people really believe the lie that China is being threatened by the USSR. The Indian EXPRESS has pointed out that the artifically exacerbated anti-Soviet mania will only help those who want to divert people's attention from the real threat from the international imperialist aggressive bloc. This conclusion is fully appropriate for refuting the claim that the USSR is threatening China.

Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has stressed in his speech in Tashkent that the USSR has never threatened the PRC, and the USSR has not had and does not have any territorial claims on the PRC. He added that the USSR is ready at any moment to continue talks on existing border questions for the purpose of reaching mutually acceptable decisions. Comrade Brezhnev declared that we are also ready to discuss the question of possible measures to strengthen mutual trust in the areas of the Soviet-Chinese border areas.

You can see that the Soviet stand has been explicitly expounded and cannot be distorted. It is very clear that Comrade Brezhnev's speech has completely refuted the lies about a Soviet threat against China.

What is noteworthy in this regard is Beijing's response to the proposals presented by Comrade Brezhnev in Tashkent. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that Comrade Breazhnev attacked China in his speech, and XINHUA, commenting on Comrade Brezhnev's proposals, again harped on the old tune about China being threatened by the USSR.

Chinese Vice Premier Geng Biao has also put forward certain preconditions for the resumption of Soviet-Chinese dialogue. He links the possibility for the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations with a change in the situations in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. This is actually direct interference in other countries' internal affairs. The issue (?raised by Beijing) has proved that Beijing still attempts to interfere in other countries' internal affairs -- the internal affairs of Afghanistan and Kampuchea in this case -- and has presented preconditions for the resumption of Sino-Soviet dialogue.

The Soviet stand toward this issue is very clear and definite and has been unequivocally expounded by the Soviet leader, Comrade Brezhnev. He stressed: We are preapred to come to terms without any preliminary conditions on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit -- certainly, not to the detriment of third countries.

It is not difficult to see the sharp contrast between the USSR's constructive attitude and Beijing's negative attitude toward the issue of normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

Collusion With Imperialism

OW300538 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Listeners: The negative attitude taken by the Chinese leading clique toward the constructive and concrete proposal on improving Soviet-Chinese relations contained in Comrade Brezhnev's 24 March Tashkent speech has proved that the clique intends to continue its anti-Soviet policy. This, of course, has gratified the U.S. imperialists, who have looked upon any improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations as a most dangerous sign and fear it like fire. This station's observer Glebov has made the following comments in this connection:

In furthering their vicious anti-Soviet attacks in collusion with the imperialists, the Chinese leaders must understand that in so doing they are hurting the cause of socialism, the liberation movement and revolutionary movement in the world. But because of their selfish narrow-minded nationalism and their frenzied and reckless design of dominating the world, this fact was ignored by Mao Zedong and his followers. These conceited people who dreamed of world domination thought they could attain their goal by taking advantage of the imperialists' inherent hatred of socialism -- hatred of the Soviet Union, the pillar of socialism. In other words, they have looked upon U.S. imperialism as a willing executor of their hegemonic design. However, actual conditions readily showed that the Beijing hegemonists' plan does not hold water. At this juncture people cannot help but recall a somewhat convincing warning uttered by U.S. communist leader Hall: He who cherishes a cunning scheme to utilize imperialism to serve his nationalist interests will fall easy victim himself. Those who thought they could stifle the Soviet nation and its leaders with the cunning scheme of utilizing U.S. imperialism will in the end stifle themselves.

Listeners: Just see how the situation has developed after Beijing flatly rejected cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in all forms, and pinned its hope on U.S. imperialism. First of all, the U.S. imperialists have asked the Chinese leaders to prove their loyalty to the United States with actual deeds besides anti-Soviet clamoring. The Zhongnanhai authorities did not keep the United States waiting too long. In its show of loyalty, the Beijing leading clique supported the design of U.S. imperialists and the Pakistani bellicose elements in the suppression of the Bangladesh people's liberation movement, sided with the racists of the Republic of South Africa in the armed invasion organized by the Pentagon against the Angolan People's Republic, participated in the invasion of Zaire together with racists and bellicose NATO elements, and sided with the United States in the undeclared war against the Republic of Afghanistan. It also played a special role with its ignominious aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in early 1979. Another point should be included in addition to the abovementioned, namely that the Beijing leading clique also acts as a catspaw of the United States at the United Nations and other international organizations.

Beijing has supported U.S. military pressence, the U.S. intensification of the arms race and so forth. The Beijing propaganda machine is also spreading the myth about the Soviet danger in favor of U.S. imperialism. By using this myth as a cover, U.S. imperialists have gradually infiltrated into China to boost up their military presence there, besides in Taiwan. According to foreign news reports, the Pentagon has set up electronic monitoring stations in Xinjiang and northeast China which are being controlled and operated by U.S. military personnel. It is a decided fact, according to foreign newspaper reports, that U.S. nuclear missiles and neutron weapons will be deployed in China. It is also reported that China's Dalian Port and other ports have been opened to nuclear-weapons-carrying warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

In short, history is being repeated. The imperialists are having their way in China and actively influencing Chinese affairs as they did in the old days under the Chiang Kai-shek rule. Dear listerners: By colluding with the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese leading clique is undermining the independence and sovereignty of the Chinese nation and the fruits of the Chinese revolution.

PRC GYMNASTICS COACH COMMENTS ON MOSCOW MEET

OW300432 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The ninth Moscow News Cup international gymnastics competition has ended in Moscow. Men and women gymnasts from 24 nations participated in the competition, including those from Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, the DPRK, Romania, the United States and Japan. Chinese gymnasts participated in the competition for the first time.

After the closing ceremony of the Moscow News Cup international gymnastics competition, chief coach of the Chinese team (Ma Shi) was interviewed by our station reporter. He said:

[Begin recording] I think this is a tournament of high standards. Various countries have sent fairly strong young contestants to participate in the competition. They have demonstrated some fairly new and difficult movements. It can be said that this competition represents a review of the reserve forces from various countries in the world. We are happy to have the opportunity to come here to exchange experience with the athletes from various countries. We feel that this competition will be of great benefit to us in improving our skills in gymnastics. [end recording]

From 30 March to 1 April the Chinese gymnasts will participate in the 1982 Riga international gymnastics tournament held in the capital of the Latvian SSR on the coast of the Soviet Baltic Sea.

PRC BOOK TRADE GROUP VISITS MOSCOW IN JANUARY

OW301349 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1802 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] A joint Chinese group on book trade visited Moscow for trade talks in the latter part of January at the invitation of the All-Union International Book Association. It included three people from the Chinese National Printed Matter Import and Export Company and the Chinese Guoji Shudian Bookstore. We visited the Chinese National Printed Matter Import and Export Company and interviewed Comrade (Zhao Yingshu), the group's leader, and Comrade (Ma Jinmin), a member of the group. They described their visit to the Soviet Union.

Comrade (Zhao Yingshu) said: Book trade between China and the Soviet Union has never stopped. Book exchanges help the peoples of our two countries to get to know each other even better. There are still many questions in the area of practical work and therefore talks with the corresponding bodies of the Soviet Union are necessary. It was precisely with this in mind that our group visited the Soviet Union. The three of us arrived in Moscow on 12 January and left on 19 January. During this time we and representatives of the All-Union International Book Association familiarized each other with the state of the book trade in the two countries and held talks on certain questions.

Despite the fact that a number of questions remained unresolved, we initialed a Sino-Soviet book trade agreement and signed a protocol on the talks. In general, we feel that these talks were beneficial to both sides.

During our stay in Moscow we visited Knigaeksport, Soyuzpechat, the All-Union Motion Picture Export and Import Association, and the Institute of Scientific Information on the Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences. I would like to take today's opportunity to thank my Soviet colleagues over the radio for their hospitality.

We asked Comrade (Zhao Yingshu) to tell us what he saw in the Soviet Union. Comrade (Zhao Yingshu) said: This was my second visit to the Soviet Union. I was in the Soviet Union for the first time in 1957, and 25 years have passed since that time. Of course, much has changed during this time. The deepest impression we had was of the friendly feelings of the Soviet people toward our people. We met a Soviet friend who worked in our country in the 50's. He has kept carefully to this day a certificate signed by Zhou Enlai on the presentation of a Sino-Soviet friendship commemorative badge to him and the commemorative badge itself. Even today they look new.

He recalled the years when he worked in Beijing, told many stirring tales about the friendship between our two peoples and even sang Chinese songs he had learned in China. The revolutionary friendship between our peoples is very dear to him and we were very touched by this. We shall never forget our friendship.

Here Comrade (Ma Jinmin) joined the conversation. He said: Yes, our Soviet friends have very deep and friendly feelings toward our people. On one occasion we were strolling along the platform of a Siberian railway station. A Soviet comrade approached us. When he learned that we were from Beijing he began to talk with us in a very friendly manner. He said that he worked in metallurgy and that during the 50's he taught five Chinese students. They all studied most diligently and persistently, he said, adding that they were wonderful fellows whom he remembered with great warmth.

We met many people like this, (Zhao Yingshu) continued. Once we met an old person in Moscow. When he learned that we were from Beijing his face expressed surprise and happiness. He warmly shook our hands and repeated over and over, "friendship, friendship." At this moment a middle-aged bystander approached us. He also said "friendship, friendship" several times. All this clearly attests to the fact that the Soviet people want to live in friendship with the Chinese people.

About the changes which he saw in the Soviet Union after a period of 25 years Comrade (Zhao Yingshu) said: Eight days was too short a period of time to see everything in detail. Many new buildings have appeared in Moscow. Traffic regulations are being observed well. The streets are clean and people dress much better. But food supplies appear to be worse than in the 50's. Some Soviet comrades in Siberia told us that supplies in Siberia are also poor and fruits are completely unavailable. One of them recalled that during the 50's apples and eggs were shipped from China.

Comrade (Ma Jinmin) added: We found that many Soviet people have a poor idea of the present situation in China. They do not believe the anti-Chinese propaganda in the Soviet press and want to know the truth about China.

At the end of our conversation Comrade (Zhao Yingshu) said: In a word, our short visit to the Soviet Union was nonetheless beneficial. We are confident that owing to the joint efforts of both sides the book trade between China and the Soviet Union will develop in a healthy and normal way. It will strengthen the mutual understanding between the peoples of our two countries and will be very beneficial.

RADIO REPORT ON 10 FEB-16 MAR RIVER TALKS

LD162042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] The 24th conference of the mixed Soviet-Chinese commission for navigation on the border sections of the rivers of the Amur Basin was held from 10 February to 16 March in the PRC city of Heihe. In accordance with the agreement of 1951, the reports of the two sides on navigation and work on shipping routes in 1981 were discussed. Accidents which occurred last year were discussed and resolved and plans for work on shipping routes by both sides for this year were examined, as were proposals for clarification of certain points of the rules for navigation. Agreement was reached on the majority of questions discussed and a protocol was signed.

WEINBERGER VISIT TO SOUTH KOREA ASSESSED

LD301534 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 30 Mar, TASS -- The United States intends to stay in South Korea for a long time to come. This was confirmed by the visit to Seoul by the U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger.

It follows from the statement made by the head of the Pentagon, who had talks with the prime minister, the minister of defence and foreign affairs of the Seoul regime and then made a provocative trip to the demilitarised zone, that the prime aim of his visit was to strengthen military cooperation between Washington and Seoul. As stated by the Washington POST, this expressed itself in Weinberger's confirmation of the inviolable commitment of the United States to keep in South Korea the 40,000-man expeditionary corps. In a speech in Seoul the U.S. secretary of defence specially indicated that Washington planned also a "substantial improvement of its military possibilites in the region."

The Washington POST writes about plans to supply the American troops in South Korea with the latest F-16 fighter-bombers and A-10 assault aircraft and to concentrate near that country's shores a large number of American naval ships including the battleship New Jersey converted into a giant carrier of cruise missiles. It is also planned to increase the overall United States naval presence in that part of the Pacific, the paper continues.

In addition to this, by the mid-1980s the Pentagon intends to renew its tank force in South Korea by replacing the currently stationed M-48A5C tanks with the more advanced M-60A3C ones. This, as reported by the AP, was announced by Weinberger at the annual session of the American-South Korean consultative council on "questions of security", that opened in Seoul today.

Thereby Washington fully revealed its plans of perpetuating American military-political springboard of the United States to blackmail and pressure the independent states of the Far East and Southeast Asia.

Adriyanov Commentary

LD302334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1946 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The latest session of the American-South Korean consultative council on security matters ended in Seoul today. Taking part in its work was U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger. Here is our commentator Boris Andriyanov:

The official name of the annual consultations does not give a precise idea of whose security they are now talking about. Clearly for this reason Weinberger, having barely landed in Seoul, hastened to inform the journalists accompanying him that [words indistinct] alarm for the security of South Korea. To create the appearance that allegedly the fears of the Pentagon boss on this account were not vain, he began to blather about the fact that over the past few years, so it goes, there has been a sharp increase in the threat to the Seoul regime. Without resorting to proof and in no way (?abashed), the American minister boldly asserted that such a danger allegedly comes from the north, from the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. And hence, Weinberger says, since he is concerned only for the vital interests of the South Koreans, Washington will continue to help Seoul to strengthen its military might so that it should be capable, together with the Americans, of course, to oppose the threat from the north.

Deliberately whipping up all sorts of passions, the U.S. Defense Secretary did not say a single new word in that rabid campaign of militarist propaganda recently developed by the Reagan administration. To put it plainly, Mr Weinberger repeated the demagogic inventions of the White House, which have long ago set peoples' teeth on edge, concerning the catastrophic lagging behind in the military respect of the United States from the Soviet Union, who, as Washington alleges, has sharply increased its might.

But however the boss of the Pentagon tries to dodge and lie, his patently false pretexts betray the intentions of the transatlantic strategists to step up the U.S. military presence in the south of the Korean Peninsula and also to increase American aid to Seoul with the aim of further militarization of the antipopular regime in South Korea, for Washington is allotting this regime the role of bastion of American imperialism in the Far East. It is no secret that at the beginning of this year the Pentagon started modernizing the arms with which the 40,000 U.S. occupation corps is equipped. And now, as the prestigious Japanese magazine SEKAI shows, the military authority on the Potomac, inflating the myth of the threat from the north, is working out plans for deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in the south of the Korean Peninsula. That is, they clearly want to turn South Korean territory into a forward nuclear-based springboard of the United States. As for the threat to the security of the Seoul regime, which is alarming Weinberger so much, it does indeed exist. However, its source is none other than the policy of betrayal of national interests being conducted by the ringleaders of the military clique in Seoul.

SAKURAUCHI U.S. VISIT TIED TO WEINBERGER TRIPS

PM301437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 82 p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Pacific Knot"]

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi has just paid a visit to Washington. And in the wake of this U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger set off for Tokyo. This coincidence can scarcely be regarded as accidental. It has become customary for the Pacific allies to resolve problems of economic rivalry in the field of military cooperation.

The most painful issue in U.S.-Japanese bilateral relations is the foreign trade balance or, to be more accurate, imbalance. Last year Japanese exports to the United States topped imports from that country by $18 billion.

As expected, what the guest from Tokyo heard in Washington was a demand to moderate the onslaught of Japanese goods (25 percent of cars bought in the United Sttes are now produced in Japan) and on the other hand to open up the Japanese market to a greater extent, especially for American agricultural products. Japanese ministers are accustomed to hearing such calls and to responding to them with promises. Sakurauchi was more alarmed at something else: Reagan's remark that "the problems that exist in American-Japanese relations are of great significance for the entire Western camp." This was assessed as a hint that unless Japan takes effective measures to equalize the balance of trade, the United States and West Europe will form a united front against it at the June meeting in Versailles of the seven leading capitalist states.

There is, of course, another method of reducing the disparity in trade between the Pacific allies: foisting additional purchases of American combat hardware on the Japanese. Wasington is being particularly persistent in seeking to get Tokyo to increase its military budget. There can be no doubt that Weinberger's trip had this aim. The Pentagon boss reminded his colleagues that they promised to start patrolling sea lines of communication within a radius of 1,000 miles from the shores of Japan. This, incidentally, will require purchases of expensive American aircraft.

Finally, what is striking is that Weinberger set off for Asia immediately after a NATO nuclear planning group session. Besides Japan, he intends to visit South Korea and the Philippines. Observers are linking his trip to the plans to use these three countries to deploy air- and sea-launched cruise missiles. But the champions of Japanese rearmament are not averse to saying that in view of the inordinate sharpening of economic contradictions between the two countries, Tokyo is simply forced to accept Washington's demands in the military sphere.

SHEVARDNADZE DELEGATION DEPARTS DELHI FOR HOME

LD311100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, departed Delhi today for home. He headed the CPSU delegation taking part in the work of the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India. The CPSU delegation was seen off at Delhi's Palam International Airport, by representatives of the leadership of the Communist Party of India, members of Parliament and prominent public figures of the country. Among those who saw them off was Vorontsov, the USSR ambassador to India.

ATTACK ON SEYCHELLES STAGED BY CIA, S. AFRICA

LD301712 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Antananrivo, 30 Mar, TASS -- The Central Intelligence Agency of the United States and the National Intelligence Service of the Republic of South Africa (NIS) decided to do away with officer of the South African intelligence service M. Dolinchek who took part in the aggression of a gang of mercenaries against the Republic of Seychelles late last year. Among other "soldiers of fortune," he was taken prisoner by the People's Army of the Seychelles when the treacherous attack was rebuffed. Patrons of the mercenaries got alarmed by the fact that during the investigation he revealed too much about how the operation against the Seychelles had been organized.

Dolinchek admitted that a CIA agent got in touch with him and threatened to kill him for the reason that by his testimonies he put in a difficult position those who had organized the invasion. Dolinchek flatly refused to name the CIA agent.

Dolinchek said he was informed that Director of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) Neil Banner had issued an order that the strictest measures be applied to him. It is remarkable that a South African lawyer suddenly and without any explanations refused to protect the defendant in court. Dolinchek said that the lives of his wife and two children who are now staying in the Republic of South Africa are also threatened.

M. Dolinchek was exposed as a career officer of the National Intelligence Service who worked in the NIS regional department in Durban under the name of Donaldson. At a press conference in Victoria he said that the subversive activity against the Seychelles was directed from Pretoria and was implemented from the territories of some African countries where U.S. military bases are situated. The agent of the National Intelligence Service said that in case of the successful development of the operation a new government was to arrive in Victoria from the territory of one of nearby states. He said that during the preparation for the invasion, it was sought to convince the mercenaries that a communist regime was reigning on the Seychelles.

As it has been established, the majority of the participants in the attack were officers of the South African Army and intelligence services and also officials of the special services of the USA and Britain.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES GORBACHEV SPEECH AT VCP CONGRESS

PM301409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Mar -- The head of the CPSU delegation, M.S. Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was warmly welcomed by those present when he delivered a speech today at the Fifth Vietnam Communist Party Congress.

Esteemed congress delegates!

Dear comrades, friends!

From this lofty rostrum, on behalf of the Soviet communists and the Soviet people the CPSU delegation conveys the warmest fraternal greetings to you, the delegates to the Fifth Vietnam Communist Party Congress, and to all your country's communists and working people!

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who has constant concern for the consolidation and strengthening of Soviet-Vietnamese relations, has asked our delegation to convey to the Fifth VCP Congress sincere wishes for fine success of the congress. He has emphasized that in the future as in the past, the Soviet Union will always stand shoulder to shoulder with Socialist Vietnam in its endeavors for economic development, better welfare of the people, and the promotion of the gains of socialism. The Vietnamese comrades may firmly believe in the solidarity and support of the Soviet people.

This congress of the VCP, one of the glorious fighting detachments of the international communist movement, is a great event not only for Vietnamese communists. Your experiences, your achievements and your problems and, of course, the answers to these problems, are very useful to the other fraternal parties. The creative activities of each Marxist-Leninist party contribute to the moral enrichment of the whole international communist movement. That is why we value highly the opportunity to take part in the work of the Fifth VCP Congress.

The accountability report of the VCP Central Committee presented by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee has left very deep impressions on us. This important political document has analyzed the internal and external situation of the building of socialism in Vietnam, set forth great tasks, and mapped out orientations and measures to resolve them. The report of the VCP Central Committee, as well as those presented by Comrades Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho, sketched a panorama of both today and tomorrow, the country's bright future to which the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the party are marching and which they are sure to reach.

The period which has elapsed since the Fourth VCP Congress is not a simple one. On the one hand, there are the heavy wounds left by a protracted war against the colonialists and foreign aggressors. Then came a new aggression. On the other hand, there are very new problems to be solved. However, in spite of all difficulties, the VCP has managed to consolidate the independence of its country. It has gained valuable experiences in the building of socialism in peace time, made persistent efforts to grasp a very complicated science -- that has developed and consolidated its relations with the laboring masses. This is a new asset in the activities of the VCP, a firm springboard for continued advance in the building of socialism.

The VCP, its leaders, Comrade Le Duan, its general secretary, whom all of us regard as an outstanding Vietnamese revolutionary and celebrated activist of the world communist movement, enjoy a very high prestige.

The heroic struggle they have waged for the freedom, independence and unity of the country has shown that the Vietnamese communists are fully capable of conducting a life-and death fight against the enemy to defend their motherland. And now you are giving evidence of your capabilities of bringing into play the creative forces of the entire people, developing socialist democracy and heightening the national economy.

We firmly believe that the resolutions of this fifth congress will help enhance the influence of the party and consolidate its leading role. The program of striving on for socialism and a better life for the people which you have set forth has expressed the aspirations of the Vietnamese people. Therefore, it will become a program of the entire people.

Your cause is extremely close to the heart of every Soviet citizen, dear Vietnamese friends. In a recent speech delivered in Tashkent, Comrade Brezhnev stated: "In these very days the VCP is advancing to its fifth congress, and all of us extend to the heroic Vietnamese communists and the valiant Vietnamese people our cordial greetings and sincere wishes for success in their peaceful labor to build socialism and in the defense of their revolutionary gains".

Comrades! The report highly assessed Soviet support for socialist building on Vietnamese soil. We express to you our thanks for this assessment and we treasure your fraternal feelings.

We are in agreement because of common objectives and very sincere concern for each other's achievements. The relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam are built on the firmest and most honest principles that have been proved by history -- the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The solid foundation of these relations is the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1978, while the force crystallizing them is precisely the unshakable fraternal friendship between our two communist parties.

In the meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Comrade Le Duan -- these meetings made an enormous contribution to the development of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship -- the two sides noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Vietnamese relations have been developing in a dynamic way with regard to both the volume and the quality of the tasks resolved. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are actively and steadily cooperating with each other in all political, economic, ideological and defense fields.

A symbol of fraternal ties, the high standard of the cooperation between our two countries is the cosmic flight of the Soviet-Vietnames international team. The hero-cosmonauts Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan carried our banner of friendship aloft over the Earth.

We have every reason to hope that in the years to come, Soviet-Vietnamese relations will develop in a more varied and vigorous manner. The party bodies and economic services of the Soviet Union and Vietnam have undertaken a very great volume of work to further develop our economic cooperation on the basis of the actual possibilities of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Suffice it to say that the turnover of goods between the two countries will double in the next 5 years.

The technical and economic aid of the Soviet Union to Vietnam will also expand greatly. This will make it possible for the Vietnamese people to exploit the country's natural resources more rapidly and more effectively, to turn to account in a more rational way the production potential already built, and it must be said that this is a fairly great potential.

A symbol of the present cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the resolution of such problems as those of fuel and energy is the Pha Lai thermal powerplant, whose first power-generating group will be put into operation this year, and the reconstruction and expansion of the four biggest coal mines of Vietnam. The completion of these projects will create conditions for stable and steady activities of many industrial and agricultural enterprises. Moreover, we are jointly resolving longer-term tasks. The Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant, the biggest in Southeast Asia, is being actively built on the Da River. We are making preparations for the exploitation of oil and gas on the continental shelf of South Vietnam. Before long, derricks will appear off the Vietnamese shores, and this is more concrete evidence of the strength and effectiveness of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

As a whole, comrades, we have already outlined many joint economic concerns -- in industry and transport and in agriculture. This obliges us to be constantly concerned to increase the efficiency of cooperation and ensure its 100-percent yield, so to speak. This is very important for the successful fulfillment of the constructive tasks which our parties set for the current 5-year plan, and for the eighties as a whole. With you we can cope fully with the precise fulfillment of all mutual pledges. You may be confident, comrades, that for our part we will do everything necessary for this. And we do not doubt that you too will act in the same way.

On Vietnamese soil our delegation is aware of lively interest in the Soviet people's life and the activity of our Communist Party. Thank you, dear comrades, for your feelings of solidarity and respect for our country -- the motherland of Lenin, the motherland of October.

The Soviet people are now working strenuously on the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. In the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan a new step forward has been taken in the country's socioeconomic progress. Of course, we have to resolve complex problems, but as a whole our economy is on a rising curve and gaining new strength.

The party is purposefully working on the intensification of the economy and on raising production efficiency. We are paying special attention to the elaboration and implementation of a package of radical measures to supply the country reliably with food and agricultural raw material. Work is underway on a broad front to assimilate the natural resources of Siberia and the far east. So our country's working people are marching to meet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with impressive labor achievements.

Nor do we forget the consolidation of the country's defense. The imperialists and other adventure-lovers should know that the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and their friends and allies is reliably defended.

Esteemed comrades! Our fraternal parties and countries have to implement their plans for socialist and communist building in a considerably more complex international situation. The primary reason for this complication is obvious to Marxist-Leninists. It is the new aggravation of the general crisis of the capitalist system.

The early eighties have been marked in the majority of developed capitalist countries by production stagnation and recession, the rise in inflation and unemployment, and the stepping up of internecine fights between monopolies for sales markets and capital investment spheres. These years have been characterized by the rise of the national liberation movement, the peoples' struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism and against the imperialist powers' plundering and exploitation of the developing countries. Imperialism's attempts to suppress this struggle lend special keenness to the present crisis situation.

As has already happened frequently in history, on encountering internal difficulties, imperialism seeks a way out on the paths of fueling international tension, cranking up the arms race, and overt threats to the socialist countries and the peoples' liberation movement.

U.S. imperialism is playing the role of organizer of the new crusade against peace and progress. The aggressive and militant forces are threatening to bring mankind to the brink of a world thermonuclear war. The ideologists of the U.S. reactionary forces are calling for an extension of U.S. domination to the whole world. In fact there is no region on Earth where the situation has not become complicated as a result of the actions of Washington and its zealous agents.

Hundreds of additional nuclear missiles are being forced on Western Europe by its "transatlantic defenders," who talk without embarrassment of the possibility of a so-called limited nuclear war on the continent. In the Near East region the United States is encouraging Israel's predatory policy and preventing the elimination of the consequences of Israeli aggression and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. In southern Africa it is only thanks to imperialism's support that the citadel of racism -- the Republic of South Africa -- is preserved and that Angola, Mozambique and other African states are subjected to the racists' attacks.

In the Central American and Caribbean region the U.S. administration is threatening Cuba, preparing a plot against Nicaragua, and helping the bloody Salvadoran junta to stifle that country's freedom-loving people.

In Asia, the U.S. imperialists are frenziedly deploying extremely dangerous activities. First, of all, Washington is playing "the China card" in an attempt to make the most of the anti-Sovietism and hegemonism of the Chinese ruling circles to further the global strategy of the United States. Having forgotten the lessons of World War II, the United States is carrying out a line designed to encourage Japanese militarism into an instrument of its expansionist policy in Asia.

All of this is real and undeniable. In spite of these facts, the imperialist circles are resorting to the most cunning methods to spread misinformation, lies and slanders. They try to deceive the peoples, mislead public opinion and make them believe that international tension is caused by socialism.

To listen to Western propaganda, the reasons for all the complications in the world would seem to be the imposition of martial law in Poland which, as is well known, made it possible to save that country from counterrevolution and anarchy; the Soviet aid to revolutionary Afghanistan in the struggle against foreign subversive activity; and the support rendered by Vietnam to the Kampuchean people. It is hard to imagine greater hypocrisy and sanctimoniousness!

The imperialists who pose as defenders of human rights did not say anything when Pol Pot, a disciple of the Maoists, brazenly massacred hundreds of thousands of his compatriots. And now when the Kampuchean people with the assistance of fraternal Vietnam have revived and are building a peaceful life, they stage-manage the adoption of slanderous resolutions of all kinds while preparing an armed intervention with the participation of traitors to the Kampuchean people, including Pol Pot. Beijing and Washington are inflating the so-called "Kampuchean problem" which does not exist in fact; this problem has been settled for a long time now by the Kampuchean people themselves. They are pursuing long-term objectives to create a permanent hotbed of tension in Southeast Asia, to fan up a conflict between two groups of states in this region -- the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries. That is indeed a shameful policy!

Nobody can check the development of history, and that is precisely the reason why this is an objective process. This process expresses the will of the nations for peace and progress. A typical example of this is the victory of the Vietnamese people in the struggle against the colonialist rule and against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and the victory they have won in the two wars started by the Beijing hegemonists against Vietnam in recent years. At first they pushed the stooge Pol Pot clique to fight against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, then they directly staged aggression against Vietnam.

We appreciate the lofty activities of Vietnam to consolidate the solid fraternal ties with socialist Laos and with Kampuchea, which has stated that the path of socialist development is its goal. The solidarity of the three countries on the Indochinese Peninsula is an important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, dear comrades. Progressive public opinion in the world supports your just cause; the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries always stand at your side.

The increasing role of Vietnam in the international community, in the Non Aligned Movement, its clear-cut stand in the maintenance of peace and the defence of the right of all nations to follow the path of independent development -- all this is a factor of increasingly important significance for the consolidation of security in Asia and all over the world. And we are very pleased to note that in the international area, as well as in resolving the tasks of peaceful construction, we have always been standing shoulder to shoulder.

"Comrades: This is not the first time the communists have to riposte to the plots of the class enemy who wants to overthrow or at least to encroach on world socialism and to check the revolutionary process. But if they failed to achieve this in the past, they are all the more unable to do so now because the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries already have a great economic potential, a mighty political force and a solid national defense. The forces of the communist movement, the workers' movement and the national liberation movement have grown powerful in the world, the aspirations of all nations for peace have become stronger than ever.

"The CPSU and the Soviet Government resolutely pursue the line charter by the 26th party congress and unswervingly strive to carry into effect the peace program for the eighties adopted by the congress. All the proposals and initiatives put forward some days ago by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions and in Tashkent have supplied new and very firm evidence of this. As you know, these proposals and initiatives aim at solving the problem of reducing nuclear means in Europe on the basis of strict compliance with the principle of equality, at securing a resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation, expanding mutual trust measures on the seas and oceans, building a region of peace and stability in Asia, and reaching agreement on other essential problems regarding the prevention of a new world war.

"The Soviet initiatives have received a broad response in the world. The socialist countries have spared no effort to make the international climate healthy. This has been evidenced by the actions and initiatives of the Soviet Union on initiating and applying measures of mutual trust in the Far East; the proposal of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and on the normalization of relations with the ASEAN countries; the proposal made by the People's Republic of Mongolia on signing a convention of nonaggression and non-use of force in relations among Asian and Pacific countries.

"We fully support Vietnam's stand on resolving the situation in Southeast Asia expounded in the activity report of the VCP Central Committee. We stand for extinguishing hotbeds of conflict, and resolving disputes through negotiations, and it is very good that this policy of the socialist countries in Asia has enjoyed the approval of authoritative circles in many Asian countries.

"The Soviet Union highly appreciates the independent and progressive foreign policies of India and other peace-loving countries in Asia.

"In the present situation, the solidarity of communist and workers' parties has a particularly important significance. Our movement came into existence under the slogan of proletarian internationalism. There lies the great strength of the movement. And practical experience has shown that those parties that depart from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to pursue some transient political objectives are bound to encounter ultimately great difficulties and to become victims of the class enemy. Solidarity is the main condition for gaining new successes for socialism and peace."

Comrades! Ending my speech I want on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, our entire party and the Soviet people to wish you and the Vietnamese communists and people great new victories in socialist building, to which the Fifth VCP Congress is today paving the road.

Long live the militant vanguard of the Vietnamese people, the party of communists, the party of Ho Chi Minh!

May the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SRV strengthen and develop!

Long live peace and communism!

(Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech was listened to with attention and frequently interrupted by applause).

BREZHNEV GREETS LE DUAN ON REELECTION TO POST

OW311225 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee. The message reads:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and in my own name, I wish to extend my cordial congratulations to you, comrade, on the occasion of your reelection as general secretary of the VCP Central Committee. I convey my comradely congratulations to you on the closing of the Fifth VCP Congress with splendid success.

The Vietnamese communists' congress, whose activities we have been following closely, has opened up a new stage of development for the Vietnamese revolution and for social transformation on the basis of socialism. The congress was also an important event in the activities of the international communist movement. The Soviet Union highly values its friendship and cooperation with Socialist Vietnam. Our people will continue to be trustworthy friends and allies of the fraternal Vietnamese people.

I wish you, comrade, an experienced leader of the Vietnamese communist fighters, an eminent activist in the international communist movement, and the comrades in the Political Bureau and all Vietnamese communists complete success in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress.

LE DUAN EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR ORDER OF LENIN

LD301946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Sergey Alekseyev dispatch from Hanoi]

[Text] The Fifth Vietnam Communist Party Congress currently taking place in Hanoi is full of noteworthy events for the life of the country. Today there was a solemn ceremony to award the Soviet Union's highest honor, the Order of Lenin, to the leaders of the fraternal republic: Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. The award was made by Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is heading the Soviet party delegation to the Fifth VCP Congress.

Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee spoke at the ceremony on behalf of the recipients.

[Begin Le Duan recording in Vietnamese fading into Russian translation] Today, when all our country is greeting the fifth Communist Party congress with great inspiration, Comrade Le Duan said, it gives me great pleasure on behalf of Comrade Truong Chinh, Comrade Pham Van Dong and on my own behalf, to express sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for their decision to award us the order of the great Lenin. We deeply recognize, Comrade Le Duan noted, that this award is a great honor for all our Communist Party, for all our heroic people. We look on it as yet another proof of the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the communist parties and peoples of our countries, Comrade Le Duan said. [end recording]

'NORMALIZATION' PROCEEDS IN POLAND DESPITE U.S.

LD302350 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Aleksandr Teterin commentary entitled: "Imperialism Will Not Be Able To Halt the Process of Normalization in Poland"]

[Text] The Soviet public opinion perused with interest the materials of the recent session of the Polish People's Republic Sejm. Among many other problems, Sejm deputies discussed the problems of Polish foreign policy. The deputies said that the international tension whipped up about the events in Poland did not arise from the character of the decisions exclusively concerning internal matters and undertaken by the Polish constitutional authorities. This tension is caused by the current American policy, the drive by the NATO bloc steered by the United States toward a change in the status quo in the balance of political power in Europe.

Poland has now become the object of an unprecedented hostile campaign, political propaganda aggression, economic sanctions and attempts at political isolation and a limitation of interstate contacts.

There is much evidence of the fact that life in Poland, despite serious difficulties, continues in accordance with the premises of constitutional order. Many facts confirm a relaxation of martial law and a gradual normalization of life and the economy in Poland.

Elected organs of authority have taken recourse to legal measures indispensible in the particular situation in which Poland has found herself as a result of actions by forces connected with foreign centers of counterrevolution. Now every Polish citizen can see that life is gradually returning to normal.

Nevertheless, President Reagan together with his assistants constantly maintain that the situation in Poland is allegedly still worsening. The U.S. President has made many decisions aimed against Polish citizens and continues to threaten further such moves. Ronald Reagan uses the situation in Poland to torpedo international cooperation and influences his NATO allies, trying to compel them to imitate the United States in its senseless aggressive moves.

The insolence of all these moves is something unprecedented in international practice. Reagan's words, "I do not intend to wait," as TRYBUNA LUDU stated, testify to a rather peculiar way for the President's to talk if they are addressed to an American citizen. But how can one assess such a statement when it concerns a sovereign state and an independent government? One thing is clear: In Washington and in other NATO capitals certain circles would like the events in Poland to develop in the direction needed by the imperialist West. The question is, in which direction?

Here is quite a sincere answer to this question by an American observer, John (?Harf): Some people in Washington, he writes, would like to see bloodshed in Poland. And then John (?Harf) shows directly where one of the dogs of the White House is buried. Such a result, the American publicist states, would increase the interest of Western Europe in NATO and would favor an increase in military budgets. As can be seen from everything, in Washington they have really lost their composure. And no wonder: After all, Solidarity bosses were assuring Americans that they had almost conquered the peaks, to win the battle we only have to have some investments from you. Let us add that these are Walesa's words in his interview with CBS news.

And so imperialist moneybags were investing dollars, pounds, francs, yen and marks. Warsaw Solidarity boss Bujak, who was planning to take over the office of foreign minister after the so-called D-Day, traveled to the FRG, where he was readily promised a gift of a radio transmitter, although both in Poland and in the FRG radio is a state monopoly.

The rabid political adventurist Rulewski, who at one time was in Tokyo, sought in every way to persuade Washington's friends to take advantage of anti-Soviet services of the firm he represented. We have a common neighbor, he used to emphasize. Therefore there should be something more to bind us than just the trade union movement. "The state -- that's me," maintained the elite of Solidarity under careful tutelage by the West.

The steps undertaken by Polish authorities put an end to the bacchanalia of Bujaks, Rulewskis and the like. Of course, the lot of the neighboring socialist Poland is not a matter of indifference to the USSR. During a recent visit in Moscow by the Polish state and party delegation it was confirmed in the name of the Soviet leadership that Poland and all working people in Poland can be certain of the Soviet Union's support in overcoming the existing difficulties. The words of Comrade Brezhnev tellingly prove the will to help Poland fraternally: "We have been helping Poland with everything we can, and we will go on helping her."

According to the recently signed accords, the USSR is implementing the supplies of conventional raw materials to Poland and also helps with credits on favorable terms. Also, other socialist states have pledged considerable economic and financial assistance to Poland.

The measures undertaken by the United States and NATO are incapable of halting the process of political and economic normalization begun in Poland. No matter what kinds of sanctions will be threatened to the socialist world by the Washington and NATO poisoners of international atmosphere, they will not be able to harm socialism and undermine the position of the USSR, Poland, and other socialist states in the European and world arena.

FURTHER ON JARUZELSKI VISIT TO EAST GERMANY

Report on Joint Communique

LD301954 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 30 Mar, TASS -- A joint communique about the talks in Berlin between the party and state delegations of the German Democratic Republic and the Polish People's Republic was published here. The delegations were headed by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The communique says that the GDR and the Polish People's Republic strongly condemn the interference of the United States and NATO in Poland's internal affairs. The policy of threats and boycott directed against the Polish People's Republic, the USSR and other socialist states represents gross violation of international law, creates a threat to international security and limits mutually advantageous trade among states with different social systems.

The sides pointed out that the events in Poland were used by the NATO bloc as a pretext for aggravating still more international tension and stepping up the arms race. They deem it necessary to oppose the course at the aggravation of the international situation by cohesion of states of the socialist community.

The communique stresses that the GDR and the Polish People's Republic confirm their complete support for the peace programme of the 26th CPSU Congress. Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski highly assessed the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union advanced by Leonid Brezhnev, the initiatives which show again that the Leninist peace policy of the USSR is a constructive realistic alternative to the adventuristic course at confrontation conducted by the aggressive imperialist circles.

It was pointed out during the talks that implementation of NATO's decision to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe would dangerously change the strategic situation in Europe and all over the world.

The sides declared that the success of the Geneva talks between the USSR and the USA would meet vital interests of the peoples of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic and also vital interests of all peoples. Both states support the call of the USSR to the USA to resume shortly the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear armaments. The GDR and the Polish People's Republic also call for the implementation of the arrangements on the limitation, reduction and ban on all types of mass destruction weapons, both nuclear and conventional weapons, on the basis of the principles of parity and equal security.

The GDR and the Polish People's Republic, as firm composite parts of the socialist community, will continue strengthening and developing their unbreakable alliance with the USSR, with other fraternal countries, regarding cooperation in the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA as the main condition for fruitful development of their countries and successful struggle for peace, the communique says.

Link to Moscow Visit, Unity

LD301748 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Yuriy Shalygin report]

[Text] A Polish party and government delegation led by Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski has paid an official visit of friendship to the German Democratic Republic.

Judging by the news releases, the talks in Berlin concerned closer cooperation between the two neighboring socialist nations in terms of strengthening ties and inter-communication within the entire socialist community. This cooperation is particularly important in the current conditions marked by a hostile campaign against Poland unleashed by the reactionary-imperialist circles led by the United States. This campaign is aimed not only against Poland: The events in that country serve as a pretext for the attempts to bring pressure also on the other socialist nations; to step up the arms race and to aggravate world tension, fraught with a confrontation dangerous to the entire human race.

This is how the question stood in Berlin and this is how it stook in Moscow when a Polish party and government delegation visited the Soviet Union early in March. There is a direct link between the two visits, which involved many common aspects, including aid to Poland in coping with its economic difficulties. It is common knowledge that these difficulties have been generated largely by the anti-socialist forces which in the second half of 1980, and particularly last year, strived to frustrate the Polish economy for the purpose of strangling the people's government. Washington is now trying to take advantage of these difficulties and to surround Poland by a wall of economic blockade. Its attempts, however, are proving futile; they are doomed to failure because Poland has reliable friends. The Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, has stressed that this country will continue to help socialist Poland in every way it can. The USSR has stepped up its deliveries of different commodities -- including fuel and raw materials -- to Poland; it has also supplied Poland with substantial funds, including hard currency.

The Soviet people realize that at the moment Poland is not in a position to ensure a proper balance in its trade with them. That is why the Soviet Union has given Poland credit to cover the differences in the value of their exchange of goods.

The German Democratic Republic in its turn is sending to Poland big consignments of foods and consumer goods. The Polish PAP news agency also reports enhanced deliveries from Czechoslovakia, from Mongolia and from socialist community members.

Aid to Poland is also being given on a collective basis in the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. This includes the joint use of Poland's industrial capacities that can't function in full on their own. Under discussion are also other cooperation versions [as heard] aimed at helping the Polish people to revive production and to make it move ahead. Wojciech Jaruzelski said in this connection that they had got convinced once again of what the socialist family of nations is like -- all brothers unite helping the one who got in trouble.

FURTHER ON SOLOMENTSEV TRIP TO BULGARIA

Departure Details

PM301121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- At the invitation of the Bulgarian People's Assembly a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, left Moscow for Sofia 17 March on an official friendly visit.

The delegation comprises USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies M.G. Bamaystryuk, V.G. Boyko, V.P. Nikonov and V.A. Shatalov.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by K.V. Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission; I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers; M.P. Georgadze, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; L.P. Lykova, V.F. Maltsev and V.P. Orlov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputies; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet International Relations Department; and other officials.

Among those seeing the delegation off was D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

Report on Activities

PM301137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] Sofia, 22 Mar -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, today received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, which is here at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

During the talks, which took place in a cordial friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest.

M.S. Solomentsev shared his impressions of the Bulgarian people's successes in building developed socialism and implementing the 12th BCP Congress decisions.

T. Zhivkov gave a high assessment of the all-round Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation, whose steady expansion is promoted by the fulfillment of BCP and CPSU Congress decisions.

Also taking part in the talk were S. Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and N.P. Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

A dinner was given in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation on behalf of T. Zhivkov.

In the evening a reception was held in the USSR Embassy in Bulgaria in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

In his speech M.S. Solomentsev, summing up the results of the visit, said that it had been very useful. The meeting with Comrade T. Zhivkov made a profound impression on all members of the delegation.

In the course of the visit detailed talks were held with the leadership of the National Assembly and of the People's Councils of Stara Zagora and Burgas Okrugs, and the members of the delegation met working people in plants, workers in the agroindustrial complex and representatives of higher education and familiarized themselves with Bulgaria's rich history and present-day successes.

Our knowledge of how you live and work has been supplemented by new impressions on the dynamic development of industry, agriculture and other sectors of socialist Bulgaria's national economy. We have seen for ourselves what tremendous work is being done by the BCP, its Central Committee and Bulgarian state organs to improve the people's living standards. This is the implementation of Communist Party policy in the conditions of real socialism.

We regard the warmth and cordiality with which working people in cities and the countryside have greeted the delegation everywhere as evidence of the Bulgarian people's respect for Soviet people, the CPSU and its foreign and domestic policy, the speaker went on.

We have been deeply touched by our Bulgarian friends' manifestations of fraternal trust and cordiality toward L.I. Brezhnev. We will be glad to fulfill the wishes expressed at many meetings for us to convey fraternal greetings from Bulgarian Communists and the country's working people to Triple Hero of People's Bulgaria Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, he stressed.

These have been days of cordial, friendly, fraternal relations and the mutual exchange of useful experience and information on the work of the highest representative organs in the two fraternal countries, S. Todorov said in his speech. We study the experience of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium and use it in our work.

Great credit must go to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov, he stressed, for the development of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation's visit, the speaker went on to note, has also offered an opportunity to discuss international problems, and our talks have been taking place at a time when the world has learned of the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress. The Soviet state, true to Leninist principles, has once again come out as the defender of peace and mutual understanding and demonstrated the humane nature of our system, whose essence lies in love of peace and friendship between peoples. We welcome the Soviet proposals and initiatives and will do everything possible to bring about the triumph of the CPSU's peace policy, which resolves acute international problems through reasonable dialogue.

The reception was attended by G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and other Bulgarian party and state figures.

CPSU CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION CONFERS IN ROMANIA

PM301155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- Under the plan for CPSU-RCP interparty ties, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by I.P. Dyatlov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, was in Romania 15 through 22 March familiarizing itself with RCP experience in the capital construction sphere. The delegation was received by Comrade Enache, secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

U.S. STEPS UP 'ARM-TWISTING' IN W. EUROPE

PM301135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Pshenkin "rejoinder": "'Pilgrims' Wielding Bludgeons"]

[Text] The frequency of visits to West Europe by senior representatives of the Reagan administration has increased. The reason for this is only too well known: to stir up rampant anti-Sovietism and militarist hysteria among its West European partners and tie them to the chariot of its feverish militarist preparations and at the same time to try to patch up the hard-hit U.S. economy at their expense. A heavy diplomatic bludgeon is invariably packed along with the political baggage.

So, setting out on a multistage tour of West European capitals, U.S. Under Secretary of State J. Buckley started his talks in the FRG by putting massive pressure on Bonn in a bid to tie the West Germans more tightly to the U.S. anti-Soviet economic sanctions. But even when it was pointed out to him that Washington's demands were, as the DDP agency put it, "misdirected," he clearly did not give up hope of winning over to his side partners in the other West European capitals by means of strong-arm pressure.

Since Washington's envoys meet with resistance to the adventurist U.S. plans almost everywhere in West Europe, transatlantic politicians and diplomats are increasingly abandoning the much-vaunted U.S. common sense and diplomacy. Take the case of the U.S. ambassador to Spain who had the gall to demand that the Zaragoza authorities halt the showing of such Soviet films as "Tsyrk" [the circus], "Chapayev" and "Veselye Rebyata" [cheerful guys] for "political reasons."

Broad strata of the West European public quite rightly regard the U.S. "arm-twisting" policy as futile.

SOVIET-DUTCH COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

PM301017 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 12, Mar 82, Signed to Press 16 Mar 82 p 21

[Unattributed report: "USSR-Dutch Cooperation"]

[Text] The sixth session of the joint Soviet-Dutch economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation commission has been held in The Hague. It examined a broad range of questions on the state of and prospects for developing cooperation in the above-mentioned spheres and rated its development in recent years as positive, on the whole. It was noted that in 1981 trade between the two countries rose by 6.5 percent in comparison with 1980 and totalled about R1.5 billion. The session examined in detail questions of the activity of the working groups on agriculture, machinery and equipment and outlined paths for stepping up their work. In line with the results of the session's work a protocol was signed which reflected the results of Soviet-Dutch trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation and recommendations were elaborated on further expanding it.

TEXT OF CPSU CC GREETING TO BELGIAN CP CONGRESS

PM301501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] To the 24th Belgian Communist Party Congress:

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of Soviet Communists, the CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the delegates of the 24th Belgian Communist Party Congress and wishes it success.

Your congress is taking place in conditions where the international situation has been seriously complicated as a result of the militarist course, endangering universal peace, and of the aggressive policy of the NATO bloc, headed by the United States.

In the current situation effective international solidarity among working people and in particular their vanguard forces, the communist parties, in the universal struggle against the threat of world war -- solidarity which is justified by life itself -- is more essential and urgent than ever.

Soviet Communists show respect for and solidarity with the Belgian Communist Party's activity to mobilize the masses to resolute action in defense of their social and democratic gains, against the monopolies' assault on the interests of the Belgian working class and against their desire to find a way out of the acute, protracted socioeconomic crisis at the people's expense. Belgian Communists have clearly defined their place in the vanguard of the broad people's movement to reduce senseless military expenditure and in support of peace and European security. They have won great prestige through their active struggle against the deployment of American nuclear missile facilities on the territory of their own country and other countries.

True to the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin and of proleterian internationalism, the CPSU wishes the fraternal Belgian Communist Party success in its struggle for its people's sake and in the name of peace and socialism.

Long live the Belgian Communist Party!
Long live the international cohesion of the communist movement!
Long live peace and socialism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS CONFERENCE

Opening Day

PM300921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Tampere, 27 Mar (TASS) -- A 2-day party conference of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] opened here today. Over 1,200 Communists representing the SKP leadership and the party's regional and primary organizations throughout the country are taking part in its work. The conference agenda includes a debate on issues of the international situation and the internal political climate in the country, and the current tasks of the party's ideological and political activity, including that of strengthening its unity and militancy in connection with the preparations for an extraordinary SKP congress. The main report was delivered by the chairman of the conference's organizational commission, SKP Central Committee Politburo member (Tutta Tallgren).

Conference Activities

PM300947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Tampere, 28 Mar (TASS) -- The conference of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] ended its work here today. Over 1,200 Communists representing the party's regional and primary organizations took part in it. They debated issues of the international situation and the internal political climate in the country, and the current tasks of ideological and political work, including that of strengthening the party's unity and militancy in the light of preparations for an extraordinary SKP Congress. After stressing the great significance of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives the conference participants noted the need for the party's more active struggle for peace, detente and disarmament and for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in north Europe. They declared the aggressive policy of the U.S. administration to be the greatest threat to peace. The SKP -- it was pointed out in the speeches of conference participants -- must, as an integral part of the international communist movement, strengthen and develop its ties with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

REAGAN, EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD301526 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 30 Mar, TASS -- President Ronald Reagan of the United States has had a meeting with Egyptian Defence Minister Muhammad Abu Ghazalah at the White House. No official report was made on the content of their talks, but it is pointed out within well-informed circles that the subject concerned Washington's intention to expand and consolidate American military presence in the Middle East.

With this aim in view the United States is stepping up arms deliveries to Egypt. The Reagan administration is planning in its 1983 budget to grant 1.3 billion dollars in credits to that country for purchases of modern American armaments and military equipment. Head of the Pentagon's Defence Security Assistance Agency Ahmann said in congress recently that the United States intends to sell Cairo an additional consignment of forty F-16 fighter-bombers and 220 M-60 tanks. In exchange, Washington intends to use for its interventionist Rapid Deployment Force military facilities in Egyptian territory, including the military base in Ras Banas.

At the same time, Israel remains the chief "friend and ally" of the United States in that strategically important and oil-rich part of the world. Israel enjoys complete military, economic and diplomatic support of Washington and is encouraged by it to new acts of expansion and plunder against Arab states. In the 1983 financial year, the United States is planning to give Tel Aviv 2.5 billion dollars in military-economic "aid," out of which 1.7 billion dollars -- 300 million more than in the current financial year -- are intended for arms purchases. Washington repeatedly voiced its determination to back in all ways Israel's "quantitative and qualitative" military superiority over its Arab nieghbours, including Egypt.

EGYPT RELEASES 201 MORE POLITICAL PRISONERS

LD310532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 30 Mar 82

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] PRAVDA correspondent Vladimir Peresada reports from Cairo:

In accordance with the directive of President Mubarak of Egypt, another group of political prisoners has been released from prison -- 201 people. They are mainly those arrested last September on the instructions of As-Sadat. At the time the detainees were charged with enflaming religious strife, but subsequently, when the charges were not confirmed, they remained behind bars on the basis of the emergency laws as persons posing a potential threat to public security. Now this preventive measure has also been acknowledged as inoperative. Thus, out of more than 4,000 Egyptian citizens arrested either during the September repressions or immediately after the assassination of As-Sadat, 846 have been released. At the same time, as Egyptian Interior Minister Abu Basha has announced, under the emergency the prosecution of religious-terrorist associations will continue.

IRAQI, IRANIAN COMMUNIQUES DESCRIBE CLASHES

PM301357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Beirut, 28 Mar (TASS) -- Sustained combat operations are continuing in the central and southern sectors of the Iraqi-Iranian front. A communique from Iraq's military command says that Iraqi troops are rebuffing the Iranians, who are committing more and more subunits to battle, and are inflicting heavy losses of manpower and equipment on them.

Thus, according to the communique, the Iranian Army lost more than 1,550 dead in the fighting during the night of 26-27 March. Twenty-two tanks and other combat hardware were destroyed. Iraqi aircraft made strikes against Iranian troop positions in the Dezful-Shush sector. An Iranian Air Force helicopter and a reconnaissance drone were downed there.

A joint communique from the Iranian Armed Forces Joint Staff and the central staff of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards corps reports an Iranian offensive against Iraqi troop positions. Some 4,000 Iraqi servicemen were captured during the offensive. Three brigades of Iraq's Armed Forces and a large quantity of enemy combat hardware were destroyed as a result of the offensive, the communique says.

CPSU'S BRUTENTS RETURNS FROM PDRY VISIT 24 MAR

PM301227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Return Home"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, returned to Moscow from Aden on 24 March, after visiting the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist party.

LEBANESE DELEGATION VISITING ARMENIAN SSR

GF291747 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of members of the Lebanese-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Amin al-Habib, former Lebanese prime minister and member of the Chairmanship Committee of the Society, arrived in Yerevan today. The delegation consists of Albar Mansur, member of Lebanese parliament and secretary general of the Lebanese-Soviet Friendship Society Chairmanship Committee; Mishal Ma'awili, member of parliament; Hisham Husayni, member of parliament and member of the Chairmanship Committee of the Society; Fu'ad (Hayrimi), member of the parliament; and Karim Marwan, member of [words indistinct] Bureau.

The guests attended the Kayaneh ballet this evening. During their stay they will visit tourist sites of the republic and meet with Soviet officials and government leaders [word indistinct].

FRG'S STRAUSS SUPPORTS U.S. PLAN FOR NAMIBIA

LD301726 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 30 Mar 82

[By TASS political observer Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Mar, TASS -- Dr Franz Josef Strauss, the chairman of the West German party CSU [Christian Social Union] arrived in Namibia, the country that is illegally occupied by the racist Republic of South Africa. He was given an enthusiastic welcome by the fascist white community of Windhoek, which largely consists of Nazis who got shelter in the Republic of South Africa after the Second World War. Many of those who were meeting Dr Strauss at Goering-Strasse and Bismarck-Platz, the main thoroughfares of the city, whose names were preserved since the times when Namibia was a colony of the kaiser Germany, carried flags with swastikas and slogans of the Hitler times.

The remaining fascists who have become the support of the racist orders in Namibia have all reasons to welcome Strauss. His trip is planned as an ostentatious show of support by the FRG's right-wing forces for Pretoria's annexationist policy. It was also noticed that Dr Strauss visited Windhoek a few days after he had visited Washington, which plays the role of the main patron of apartheid and takes the initiative in solving the Namibian problem in a neocolonialist way.

And though, in his speeches in Windhoek, Franz Josef Strauss deliberated on the need of "democratic solution" in Namibia and paid lip service to the "recognition of rights" of all parties and races, this verbiage is a cover for quite a different aim. Strauss clearly serves those who try to crowd out from Namibia's political scene the patriotic forces of SWAPO, which enjoy support of the African majority, those who try to "uphold" the rights of puppet groupings which do not represent anyone, which serve the Republic of South Africa and are largely financed by the FRG.

In this connection it should be noted that back in 1978 Strauss set up a "special Namibia fund" in West Germany. According to the journal AFRIQUE-ASIE, its aim is to assist the forces which take a stand against SWAPO and rely predominantly on neo-Nazis. Those in Washington and other Western capitals who exert efforts to ensure that the solution of the Namibian problem is not controlled by the United Nations and to impose on Namibia the notorious U.S. "settlement plan" stake precisely on these rabid reactionary circles.

Having received instructions in Washington and having consulted in Windhoek those who share his views, Strauss intends to hold talks with the South African racist Premier P. Botha so as to coordinate the details of reaction's planned onslaught on the national liberation forces in Namibia.

It is not only in the role of the emissary of international imperialism pressing for the preservation of the West's influence in Namibia that the leader of the CSU arrived in Windhoek. Dr Strauss, who is closely associated with the military-industrial complex of Bavaria, has also his own self-seeking interests. Arms manufacturers' corporations which he represents are interested in the Namibian strategic raw materials. According to estimates of the foreign press, West German financiers keep ready 750 million dollars, looking forward to the times when the conditions will be created for the implementation of the U.S. plan. For helping Pretoria keep its positions in Namibia, West German monopolies demand the right to participate in the slicing of the "Namibian pie."

One arrives at the conclusion that the notorious U.S. "settlement plan" in Namibia which is publicised by Dr Strauss in Windhoek does not promise anything to peoples of Namibia but enslavement by imperialist monopolies.

CUBA CALLS TARDENCILLAS AFFAIR 'PROPAGANDA'

PM301009 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRVADA in Russian 16 Mar 82 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Stroyev dispatch under the rubric "Exposures": "The Bombshell Exploded, But..."]

[Text] Havana, 15 Mar -- "In El Salvador I was savagely tortured," he said, showing us a scar and a clot of blood near his ear. "Now, as I am saying quite the reverse of what they ordered me to, you can imagine what awaits me, but I am fully aware of this and understand into whose hands I have fallen...."

On that March evening Orlando Tardencillas, a 19-year old Nicaraguan, gave his first press conference to representatives of the American press in Washington. On the surface he seemed calm, even sure of himself. But his words threw into confusion all those who had so carefully organized this latest propaganda show.

A sensation was created, but not of the sort its organizers had anticipated. The "bombshell" exploded, but not in Havana or Managua, as had been hoped, but in the very heart of the United States....

"Even if there is no Nicaraguan and Cuban military intervention in El Salvador, it has to be invented." This is how, or roughly how, the White House reasoned, thus trying to justify the many millions of dollars in aid it is sending to the Salvadoran junta, the training it is giving to that country's soldiers and officers and the participation of American "advisers" in punitive operations against the peaceful population. Finally, without this brazen lie it is rather difficult for the U.S. administration to carry out its long-cherished plan of intervening in El Salvador. How many absurd and vile accusations have been leveled with this aim in mind against the USSR, Cuba and Nicaragua? How many forged documents have the fevered minds of State Department and CIA employees come up with in this connection? And all this "proof" has burst, just like soap bubbles....

And then, speaking in Congress a few days ago, Secretary of State A. Haig said that the Salvadoran Army had captured a "Sandinista officer" commanding a partisan military operation. The former general was obviously somewhat hasty in accusing Nicaragua and it soon transpired that this mythical officer was in fact a Mexican, a university student from the Mexican city of Nuevo Leon. This latest fiasco did not stop the White House. It just went on telling its subordinates to hurry and come up with confirmation of foreign interference in El Salvador. There is an explanation for their haste. The junta's troops are suffering defeat after defeat. Differences have arisen in Congress on the question of supplying that country another $165 million in military "aid." Washington's idea of backing "general elections" in El Salsavor is not very popular. And so they decided to play the trump card....

During an antipartisan operation in January last year guardsmen of the Salvadoran junta captured a Nicaraguan soldier, Orlando Jose Tardencillas Martinez. Then 2 months later he testified that he "had undergone military training in Cuba and Ethiopia and had been sent to El Salvador on the orders of the Nicaraguan authorities."

Recently, accompanied by two Salvadoran soldiers, Orlando was delivered to Washington where he was immediately taken into custody. He left his place of confinement only once and that was when he was taken to the press conference. It was held in the office of official State Department spokesman Dean Fischer and journalists from all the leading American mass media were invited. Fischer himself introduced the "Nicaraguan soldier" to the correspondents. And then, then the bombshell exploded....

"Everything I said a year ago," Orlando Tardencillas said, looking straight at the gathering, "was an invention, every word of it. I was not sent to El Salvador by the Nicaraguan Government, did not undergo any military training in either Cuba or Nicaragua and never saw any representatives of those countries fighting alongside the Salvadoran partisans. I was tortured to make me say all this."

Orlando was 18 years old when he was called up for military service in Nicaragua's Sandinista Army. But after a month and a half the young lad had an accident and was sent for treatment, his military service having been deferred.

His medical treatment over, the young man went to work on a construction site. "It was then," he said, "that I decided of my own free will to go to El Salvador and fight for freedom alongside the partisans. I went as a private individual, and not on anyone's orders." During a battle Orlando was captured, but the junta soldiers did not kill him as they usually do wounded partisans. Either the members of the punitive expedition themselves understood or else they had been told by American "advisers" experienced in such matters that it was much more convenient to declare the Nicaraguan a prisoner of war.

"In prison I was tortured every day," Tardencillas continued his story. "It was precisely under the effect of both physical and psychological torture that I was forced to slander my native country. Then they started to work on me with a view to getting me to make a public appearance in the United States and "expose Nicaragua," as they put it, by maintaining that my country is helping the Salvadoran insurgents. They gave me the choice of death as Salvadoran prisoner or life after I had presented 'exposures' in Washington. I chose the latter. I chose it in the hope that this would be the one way of publicly revealing the crimes of American imperialism. Before my departure for the United States, an employee of the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador advised me what to say at this press conference. Nicaragua's enemies had miscalculated. I did not slander my country."

In short, everything happened as in the well-known last scene of Gogol's "Government Inspector." The dumbfounded organizers of the whole fabrication were speechless. Within an hour after the press conference had ended, D. Fischer again appeared before the journalists. "In the end," he babbled, "Tardencillas admitted to being a Nicaraguan and to having fought on the side of the Salvadoran partisans."

"Tardencillas," the American agency AP had to admit in its commentary, "was intended to be the proof that would enable President Reagan's government to justify its own intervention in El Salvador."

It did not work!

Last Saturday evening, after the press conference had been shown on Havana television, I called the Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The employee who answered the telephone said: "The Sandinista Government has secured Orlando Tardencillas' release. He has already been transferred to the Nicarguan Embassy in Washington and will return to his homeland in the near future."

U.S. 'AGGRESSIVE' ROLE IN C. AMERICA ASSAILED

PRENSA LATINA Official

LD232044 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Mar, TASS -- The United States is stepping up aggressive preparations against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, is heightening its interference in Salvador, is striving to arrest the revolutionary movements in Guatemala and Honduras, progressive processes in [word indistinct], Guyana, Suriname.

This is pointed out by Deputy General Director of the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA Carlos Mora Herman. His article was published in today's IZVESTIYA.

The author points out that Washington is trying to reinforce the shaken strategic positions of U.S. imperialism in the region. For this purpose it is planned to build new military bases on the islands of San Andres (Colombia), [name indistinct] (Honduras), the Andros Island (the Bahama Islands). Efforts are being made to get hold of some airfields in the region to use in military operations against national liberation movements.

Naval exercises were held these days in the Caribbean, the article says. Warships of NATO countries were used in them for the first time. Following these exercises, the new U.S. exercises will be held in April. A landing force will be brought to the U.S. naval base in Guantanamo. "All this, along with Reagan's unwillingness to support the calls of the Soviet Government for peace, to heed concrete proposals of Nicaragua and Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo aimed at a political and not military solution of the Salvadoran problem, creates the situation that is extremely dangerous not only for the region but also for security of peoples of the whole world, the situation fraught with the threat of world war whose consequence will be disastrous for entire humanity."

"In the face of the looming danger it is a duty of all progressive people of the world [word indistinct] the efforts for peaceful solution of the (?crisis). At the same time it is necessary to muster all resources, to be able to rebuff [words indistinct] of U.S. imperialism," the article says.

Argentine CP Leader

LD301622 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Mar, TASS -- Athos Fava, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina, has stressed the Soviet Union's important role in the struggle to ensure peace and forestall a thermonuclear catastrophe. He was making a report at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina here. The plenum discussed the internal and international situation, first of all in Latin America. Athos Fava emphasised that the USSR's Leninist peaceful policy was supported by the entire progressive mankind.

Athos Fava exposed the Reagan administration's aggressive policy and its interference in the home affairs of Central American states. He denounced Washington's plans to enlist Latin American countries, including Argentina, in implementing its militarist designs in Central America. The general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina pointed to the significance of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's proposals and expressed their heartfelt solidarity with the Central American countries fighting for freedom and independence, against the sway of foreign monopolies.

The multinationals' plunder did grave damage to the Argentinian economy, Athos Fava said. National enterprises went bankrupt, failing to withstand the onslaught of foreign, above all U.S., monopolies. Thousands of factory and office workers got the sack and misery was on the increase. Social antagonisms were more acute with every passing day. That explained why the Argentinian working people's struggle for their rights was mounting and why broad public sectors were joining that struggle, which was now assuming a political character. Along with economic demands, political demands were also made towards the democratisation of life and progressive social transformations.

NOTICE TO SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT READERS

Materials from the USSR media, including the Soviet republic-level press, are also published in the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) serial USSR REPORT: POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS. The majority of Soviet republic press materials as well as selected central press materials, which have been published in recent months in the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, will henceforth be published in the above-mentioned JPRS serial, subtitled "Current Political Issues." Subscribers wishing to obtain this JPRS publication should do so through their normal subscription channels. See inside back cover for additional information.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE ON BELORUSSIAN REFINERY STARTUP

PM290933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] To those involved in creating the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry's Mozyr oil refinery and in assimilating its production capacities in Belorussia:

Dear comrades!

I heartily congratulate you on your big labor victory -- completing the construction of a major petroleum refining industry enterprise in Belorussia and successfully assimilating its production capacities.

The modern plant you have built has large-capacity installations ensuring high production efficiency and output quality. Housing and cultural and consumer service facilities were built at the same time as the plant, which contributed to the ahead-of-schedule startup of the new production facility.

The CPSU Central Committee received the news that the planned capacity of the oil refining installations has been exceeded and, moreover, that unit expenditure of raw material, fuel and electricity has been reduced, that high labor productivity results have been achieved and extra supplies of essential petroleum products to the national economy ensured with satisfaction.

I wish you, dear comrades, new labor victories in implementing the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and big achievements in all-union socialist competition.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

RASHIDOV SPEECH ON RECEIVING ORDER OF REVOLUTION

PM301427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 2

[Speech delivered by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, in reply to Brezhnev speech at 25 March Tashkent award ceremony, under general heading "Presentation of the Motherland's Award"]

[Text] Dear Leonid Ilich!

Esteemed comrades!

First of all, permit me sincerely and wholeheartedly to thank the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, for such a high assessment of my modest labor.

In accepting the motherland's honorific award, I feel tremendous joy and sincere emotion. This joy and emotion also fill me because I am myself a contemporary of Great October and I am receiving the Order of the October Revolution from the hands of a person who embodies the best qualities of the Soviet communist, the true continuer of the October Revolution's cause, the acknowledged leader of our Leninist party and state, the great figure of our era -- from your hands, dear Leonid Ilich!

The motherland's high award is a token of the Leninist party's deep respect and gratitude to our heroic cotton growers, glorious working class and people's intelligentsia.

In last year's unprecedently difficult weather conditions our cotton growers not only stood firm but actually conquered in spite of all the elements. For the second time in succession the country received more than 6 million tons of cotton from the Uzbek masters of "white gold" cultivation.

Working people in other sections of agriculture also worked well. Plans and socialist pledges for procurements of grain, silk cocoons, vegetables, potatoes, melons, fruit, grapes, kenaf and other agricultural products were not only fulfilled but overfulfilled. Procurements of meat, milk, eggs, wool and karakul furs are substantially ahead of schedule.

Workers in industry, capital construction and other sectors of the national economy are carrying out a shock labor watch in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. They are striving to increase production efficiency and improve the output quality and are seeking reserves for achieving high labor productivity at every work place.

Uzbekistan's farmers and all the republic's working people are filled with deep gratitude to the Leninist Central Committee, its Politburo, the Soviet Government and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, for your constant concern for developing production forces; all-round assistance in developing cotton growing, grain farming and other sectors of arable farming and livestock raising; and paternal attention to the cotton grower's difficult work.

Uzbekistan's working people are filled with firm resolve not only to consolidate the successes achieved but to augment them and to complete in full the large-scale tasks set by you, dear Leonid Ilich, in your well-argued program speech delivered on presenting the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and you, dear Leonid Ilich, that in response to the motherland's high award we will use all strength, energy and skill to successfully implement the historic 26th CPSU Congress' decisions.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES UZBEK KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

GF301712 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Summary from poor reception] The 22d Congress of the Uzbek Komsomol started its work in Tashkent today. Former representatives of the youths' fighting vanguard, workers, field workers, young scientists, cultural figures, students and schoolboys arrived in Tashkent. On the eve of the congress they placed a bouquet of flowers at the statue of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and another at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The opening of the 22d Congress of the Uzbek Komsomol has been declared. Attending the congress are distinguished progressive workers and production innovators; victors of the socialist emulation; leaders of the Komsomol organizations; Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Comrades Aytmuratov, Anisimkin, Grekov, Asetrov, Salimov, Usmankhodzhayev, Khodzhayev, Khudayberdiyev, Makhmudova, and Umarov; members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Orlov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrades Abdullayeva, Rakhimov, Tursunov and Khodzhayev; deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers; Comrade (Igilova), secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; Comrade (Khalmarov), responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee; and (Laskov), USSR cosmonaut and hero of the Soviet Union.

With great inspiration the participants of the congress elected an honorary presidium consisting of the staff of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee headed by the most prominent statesman, political figure of the present and prominent struggler for peace in the whole world Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The hall where the congress is being held is decorated with the red banner of the Uzbek Komsomol, the memorial banner of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee and the memorial banner of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

The congress agenda included a report on the work of the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee and the tasks of the republic's Komsomol organizations in light of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Congress of the Uzbek Communist Party; a report on the work of the Auditing Commission of the Uzbek Komsomol; and the election of the leading organs of the Uzbek Komsomol.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the participants of the congress. Comrade (Ayamuradov), first secretary of the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee, presented a report on the questions included in today's agenda. The chairman of the Auditing Commission reported on the work of his commission.

The participants of the congress were greeted by the pioneers and students of the professional technical institutions. The 22d congress of the Uzbek Komsomol continues its work.

OFFICIALS SIGN OBITUARY FOR SOVIET WRITER

PM310839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 2

[Obituary of Marietta Sergeyevna Shaginyan]

[Excerpts] Soviet multinational literature has suffered a heavy loss. Hero of Socialist Labor Marietta Sergeyevna Shaginyan, outstanding writer, Lenin Prize and USSR State Prize winner and member of the CPSU since 1942, has died in her 94th year.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ye. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, T.Ya. Kisilev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh. R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, K.S. Demirchyan, V.N. Makeyev, V.G. Afanasyev, A.A. Yepishev, S.G. Lapin, B.P. Stukalin, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, V.F. Shauro, B.N. Pastukhov, B.Ye Sariskov, F.T. Sarkisyan, V.I. Kochemasov, A.M. Roganov, G.M. Markov, F.A. Abramov, S.A. Azimov, Ch. Aytmatov, A.A. Belyayev, Yu.V. Bondarev, P.P. Botsu, Yu.N. Verchenko, R.G. Gamzatov, N.M. Gribachev, N.V. Dumbadze, P.A. Zagrebelnyy, M.A. Ibragimov, Ye.A. Isayev, M. Kanoatov, V.V. Karpov, V.M. Kozhevnikov, F.F. Kuznetsov, T. Kurbanov, P.A. Kuusberg, L.M. Leonov, A.M. Maldonis, S.V. Mikhalkov, D. Muldagaliyev, V.M. Ozerov, V.A. Petrosyan, G.R. Priyede, S.V. Saratkov, Ye.I. Skurko, (M. Tank), A.A. Surkov, A.B. Chakovskiy, A.N. Chepurov and M.A. Sholokhov.

TRUD REPORTS NICARAGUAN'S SPEECH AT TU CONGRESS

PM290913 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 3

[Unattributed report on speech delivered at 19 March morning session of 17th USSR Trade Union Congress in Moscow by (German) Bendavides Carrillo, representative of the Nicaraguan trade union organizations, under the general heading: "Greetings From Foreign Guests"]

[Text] On behalf of the Nicaraguan workers movement and people, the speaker stated, our delegation conveys greetings to the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress delegates and expresses confidence that this important forum will serve to strengthen the unity of the world workers movement and the struggle to defend peace.

We welcome and regard as our vital concern the peace initiatives put forward here by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We believe this to be our vital concern because the Nicaraguan people are also tireless fighters for peace.

The speaker described the great part played by the working class and trade unions of Nicaragua in surmounting the difficulties of national restoration, in building a new society, and in defending the revolution and the country's freedom and independence against the encroachments of North American imperialism.

He stressed the great significance of the militant solidarity of the Soviet trade unions and the world's other trade union centers and WFTU with the Nicaraguan people in the face of the danger threatening them from the Reagan administration.

DECISION ON LIGHT INDUSTRY CADRE CONSOLIDATION

LD302050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have issued a decision on additional measures for the consolidation of cadres in production associations and at enterprises of the textile and several other branches of industry coming under the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.

With the aims of improving working conditions, increasing the efficiency of labor resources, ensuring the fulfillment of tasks for further increases in production and raising the quality of consumer goods, the decision makes it incumbent on the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the councils of ministers of union republics to develop and implement a series of measures at production associations and at textile, leather, footwear and other light industry enterprises in the current 5-year plan period. The decision discusses the acceleration of technical equipment; provision for modern, highly productive technological equipment and raising the efficiency of its use; significant improvement in work conditions for working people; the introduction of the advanced form of brigade organization and labor incentives so that no less than 60 percent of the work force should be involved in this form of labor organization; increasing incentives to collectives; fulfilling planned tasks with a smaller number of workers; raising the efficiency of the use of material incentive funds and social and cultural measures funds; and constructing housing. The decision has been made to continue to introduce new wage and salary rates, to increase staff salaries in individual categories of technical engineering workers, production associations and enterprises of textiles, cotton cleaning, flax processing and other fiber crops, footwear, raw and processed leather, tanning extract, sheepskin and fur coats and fur industries coming under the USSR Ministry of Light Industry from 1 March 1982.

The text of the decision is being published in the central paper.

PRAVDA VIEWS ROLE OF INDUSTRIAL TEAM COUNCILS

PM300907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Team Council"]

[Text] Team forms of labor organization and incentive are developing increasingly widely. Utilizing the experience of the Volga truck plant, the Kaluga turbines plant and other leading collectives and the recommendations elaborated on the basis of this experience by the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU, workers at enterprises in industry, construction, transport and consumer services are striving to make the progressive organization of labor a basic feature of the present 5-year plan. One element in the party's plans for improving the economic machinery is thus being implemented.

The Muscovites are setting an example. In the capital's enterprises teams now unite more than 40 percent of workers and account for about half the total volume of industrial output. In recent years the number of collectives to have adopted the team contract method in construction has increased 250 percent.

Labor productivity in these collectives has increased by an average of 20 percent and R25 million was saved in the 10th 5-Year Plan, and it is not only the savings which are important. It is equally valuable that in these conditions opportunities for developing democratic principles in production management are extended.

"A team that is well organized and works efficiently and, as I would put it, intelligently," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress, "is a real school for the development of workers' management habits and an experimental laboratory for any creative initiative. The members of such a team master the economic and also political knowledge that is so necessary in our day both on the job and in their day-to-day joint labor. In such a team people really develop a sense of being master of their plant and master of their country."

One effective form of worker participation in management is team councils. Elected on an open vote from among the most authoritative, skilled working people, the councils serve to express the teams' public opinion and ensure the best possible combination of each worker's interests with production interests. After emerging comparatively recently, they have rapidly proved their effectiveness in improving labor organization, enhancing the quality of labor and educating members of the collective.

Thus, the names of worker V. Shevshelev, trade union organizer Ye. Gorshkova, People's Deputy I. Mirkamolova and other members of the council of S. Manashirov's team -- the best in the sector -- are well known at the Tashtekstilmash Plant. Thanks to their efforts, rationalizers are working more actively here, there are no violations of discipline and cadre turnover is low. In turn, this promotes the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of plans and savings of labor, raw materials and other materials. At the Saransk Elektrovypryamitel plant the council of a press operator's team headed by N. Melekhin invites specialists to its sessions and resolves vital questions of the sector's work with their help.

The councils' prestige is higher where they implement the functions entrusted to them to the maximum -- where they examine the team's draft production plans, determine specific ways of fulfilling them and submit proposals on improving working conditions and increasing efficiency to the administration. Among the concerns of team councils are the introduction of technically substantiated works, the dissemination of leading workers' experience and the strengthening of the feeling of comradeship and mutual assistance in the collective. The councils thereby play a specific role both within the system of public organizations and in a number of other management organs.

One of the council's tasks is to determine the real contribution of each member of the team to the overall result of labor. Experience shows that the correct application of the coefficient of labor participation, collegiality and openness in the council's work and regular accountability to the comrades are necessary conditions for a good psychological climate in the team and stability in its production successes.

In developing the initiative of the workers' aktiv and stepping up its influence much depends on economic leaders. In the Volna Production Association (Novgorodskaya Oblast) team councils are entrusted not only with ensuring the fulfillment of monthly targets but also with participating in the elaboration of annual and 5-year plans, which makes it possible to utilize reserves better. At a number of enterprises in Korovskaya Oblast it has become traditional to hear reports from shop chiefs on work to strengthen the councils' role.

At the same time the provisions adopted on team councils at a number of enterprises do not clearly define their functions or the procedure for election and accountability. At some plants in Pskovskaya Oblast the composition of team councils is settled beforehand. At Tambov's Oktyabr plant their role is confined to a narrow range of duties. All this certainly holds back worker participation in production management and the team form in this "curtailed" form does not yield the full return.

Trade union organizations are called upon first and foremost to ensure that the experience of the best team councils is propagated in a businesslike way. The authority of these public management organs and the effectiveness of their measures depend largely on the trade unions' efforts and support. Such measures as the all-union rally of team leaders in the electrical engineering industry recently held at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements should be held to generalize and disseminate leading practice. Sector schools for the exchange of experience, which have been created at leading enterprises, are also effective. Yet the presidium of the Krasnodarskiy Kray Trade Unions Council, having approved the actitity of the heavy machine building workers' trade union kraykom in introducing progressive forms of labor organization, did not even examine the work of team councils. Such instances of underevaluation of the role of the new collective management organs are still not infrequent.

Party committees must keep the activity of team councils constantly in their field of vision. Communists elected to the councils must set an example of a principled, responsible approach to the collective's affairs, rally their comrades in labor and act as pioneers of whatever is new and advanced.

The team councils are growing stronger and gaining force in harmonious day-to-day work. Their growing experience and prestige is an important factor in developing team forms of labor organization and mobilizing collectives to successfully fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and plans for the 5-year plan period.

DANILENKO VIEWS DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS, POLICIES

PM300923 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 82 pp 2-3

["Sociologist's Talk" by Col N. Danilenko, doctor of philosophical sciences: "On the Family, Labor Resources and Population Migration"]

[Text] The theme of our talk, as the reader will of course have already realized from the words used in the headline, will be demographic problems. First of all, let us note that these problems, which have always been kept in sight by our party and state, can be said to have now come to the fore of public life. They were comprehensively examined at the 25th and 26th party congresses, which, as is known, ordered the elaboration and implementation of a considered and effective demographic policy. They are the constant concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, which in recent times alone have adopted about 10 important resolutions directly concerning population development. Broad sections of our public also show great interest in demographic problems.

How can all this be explained? Briefly, it is a matter of the peculiar features of the present stage of development of Soviet society. Under the conditions of mature socialism. which is typified by the huge scale, depth and complexity of socioeconomic transformations, the role of scientific leadership of all aspects of public life is increasing substantially. The role of party policy, including social policy, of which demographic policy is an integral part, is also increasing as a result. This latter supposes, first, a more painstaking and comprehensive assessment of the state and trends of demographic processes, without which it is impossible in practice to ensure effective planning, especially in the long term, and, second, more active influence on these demographic processes themselves with the aim of optimizing them in the interests of the ongoing progress of society. The special need for such influence is dictated by the current exacerbation of population problems in our country.

We will dwell on some of these and the measures outlined and being implemented by the party and state to resolve them. Let us begin with the primary unit of society, the family, which can be said to be the main source of all demographic events and consequently the main object of demographic policy. What are the typical features of the modern family? From the demographic viewpoint, primary of course, is the trend toward small families.

Whereas in the comparatively recent past large families were most common, now no more than 20 percent of the country's population live in large families. The other 4/5 of the population tend toward the mini-family, so to speak, with one or at most two children.

This is due to a number of reasons. With the growth in people's prosperity, culture and education the range of their interests and material and spiritual needs has expanded. The position of women has changed radically: They now have access alongside men to education, to all cultural achievements and, most importantly, to participation in social production. This has led to a reorientation of women in the system of life values and in general has made the fulfillment of their maternal duties more difficult. The position of children within the family has also changed. They have ceased to be workers from an early age and their parents' only support in old age. Moreover, the tremendous achievements in health care and the increased standard of living have led to a significant drop in child mortality and an increase in the real possibility of even an only child in a family outliving its parents.

But how can we evaluate the mass trend toward small families from the position of reproduction of the population? It must be said bluntly that this phenomenon is extremely undesirable, for, even to guarantee simple reproduction, in which the generation of children reaching childbearing age is numerically equal to the parent generation, there must be an average of 2.3 children per family. Of course, throughout our country as a whole the figure is somewhat higher than this, which attests to extended reproduction of the population. But at present this is determined by the high birth rate in the republics of Central Asia and the average levels in a number of other republics. In the RSFSR, the Ukraine, the Baltic region and certain other republics there is an increasing number of oblasts and rayons where fewer children are born than are required even to simply replace the parent generation. In other words, reproduction of the population is being squeezed here. For this reason the total population will begin to diminish appreciably in the not-so-distant future, unless the situation is changed by demographic policy measures.

As is known, there is a certain stability, not to say conservatism, about demographic trends and in order to change them in the direction society needs, a lot of time and a whole system of economic, sociocultural, legal and psychological measures are needed. "More concern for the family, newlyweds and primarily women," is how Comrade L.I. Brezhnev defined the main way to resolve the aggravated population problems at the 26th CPSU Congress. This is precisely the path our party is following.

A great deal was done in the 10th 5-Year Plan to change the population trend from small to medium families, that is, families with three or four children. Conditions of work for working women and family leisure have become more favorable and the provision of consumer and cultural services has improved. In the current 5-year period more extensive and effective measures to increase state aid to families with children are envisaged and have already begun to be implemented.

For example, partially paid leave is being introduced for caring for children up to the age of one and extra unpaid leave up to the age of 18 months. The amount of paid leave for looking after sick children is being increased. The payment of a state grant of R50 for second or third child is being instituted for working mothers or mothers who take time off work to study. A considerable expansion of the network and improvement of the work of children's preschool establishments, schools with extended-day groups, trade and consumer services and so forth is envisaged. At the same time serious attention is being directed toward expanding propaganda of demographic knowledge and fashioning an attitude on the problems of childbearing that meets the interests both of society and of the family itself, among the population, for the larger the family, the more stable it is as a rule and the better the conditions for educating the children in a spirit of collectivism and comradeship and for their comprehensive and harmonious development.

Parents give life not simply to new inhabitants of the country. After a certain time these children will receive education, grow up, don work clothes and turn into workers whose labor, in the words of the poet, will merge with the labor of my republic. For this reason concern for the family, women and an increase in the birth rate is also concern for the reproduction of the country's labor resources.

We know how the manpower situation has taken shape in our country up to the present time. How it will look in the near future is also clear, for those who will be of working age by the end of the century have already been born. The picture is as follows: While the increase in the able-bodied population between the ages of 20 and 60 was 8.5 million in the 9th 5-Year Plan and 13.8 million in the 10th, it will drop to 7.7 million in the current 11th 5-Year Plan, and in the next three 5-year plans as a whole this increase will not exceed 5 million. In other words, we are now on the verge of an acute exacerbation of the manpower problem.

The reasons for this, of course, do not lie solely in the already described population trend toward small families, although the influence of this trend is obvious. The long-term demographic consequences of the Great Patriotic War also have an effect. The death of 20 million Soviet people, many of whom could have but did not become fathers and mothers, in its crucible, the acute reduction in the overall birthrate and the increase in disease and invalidism -- all this determined the sparseness of the generation that came into the world in the difficult time of the war and two decades later in the sixties reached working age. Now, another two decades later, their children are preparing to don or are already wearing work clothes -- generations that are also small in number. The large generations that were born in the twenties are now retiring for their well-earned rest, leaving them their places at the work face.

It is obvious that this situation is making the country's economic development much more complex, but, as has already been noted, it does not seem possible as yet to influence manpower dynamics: Measures to increase the birth rate will only really affect it by the end of the century. For this reason -- and this was stressed at our party's 26th congress -- special significance is now assumed by a thrifty and economical attitude to labor resources, which of course requires the resolution of many tasks of an economic, technical, social and educational nature.

The rational use of human potential assumes, for example, involving more pensioners, who make up almost 1/5 of the country's population, in labor activity, especially in the services sphere. It also presupposes the creation of new jobs in areas where there is a surplus of labor resources at present, that is, in Central Asia and a number of areas of the Caucasus. And, of course, solving the problem requires more active influence by society on population migration processes.

The movement of people from village to town and from some regions of the country to others has become a mass phenomenon in our day. However, this natural and law-governed process also has certain darker aspects. For instance, the implementation of the programs for opening up West Siberia, the Baykal-Amur Mainline railroad and elsewhere in the Asian part of the country has increased the influx of population to these areas. But many of the new settlers do not become permanent inhabitants of these places: Having earned a bit extra -- and the wages there are high -- they prefer to return to their home regions, where there are already sufficient manpower reserves. The situation that has come about in a number of rural areas of the RSFSR, primarily in the Non-Chernozem Zone, is also causing serious concern. The high drift of young people from the countryside to the towns has resulted not only in a severe decline in the population but also a change in its age structure, with older people now predominating.

The measures that the party is taking to eliminate these demographic deformations are considerable. Priority in the rate of housing and sociocultural construction, for example, is being given to regions of new economic development and to the countryside, especially in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR.

Thus, it is planned to build 30 million square meters more housing for agricultural workers in the current 5-year plan than in the 10th 5-Year Plan, and 9.4 million square meters more in the regions of the Far East and Siberia. There will be more children's establishments and trade and consumer services enterprise built here. The improvement of the whole complex of living conditions will no doubt help not only to increase the influx of new inhabitants to these places, especially from areas with a manpower surplus, but also to firmly establish them here for the rest of their lives, as they say.

These are some questions to which I would like to draw readers' attention. Of course, this does not exhaust all the aspects of the current demographic situation in the country and all the trends of the party's demographic policy, but I think that what has been said gives some idea of the acuteness of population problems, the attention devoted to them by our party and the viability of its policy in this sphere.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON UNITY OF SOVIET PEOPLES

PM291035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Great Alliance of Equals"]

[Text] Indestructible alliance of free republics.... These are the striking opening words of our country's national anthem. They express the democratic and internationalist nature of the USSR -- a unified union state formed 60 years ago by the will of the peoples themselves as a result of the Soviet republics' voluntary unification.

The birth of the USSR was an important historical milestone in man's age-old struggle for equal rights and friendship among peoples, for the world's revolutionary renewal. Uniting in the USSR, the Soviet nations and ethnic groups emerged on the highway of progress and acted as the pioneers of a communist future. In the course of the creation of the new society, the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation notes, a great brotherhood of working people, a sense of belonging to a single family, has emerged and the peoples' indestructible Leninist friendship has taken shape.

With the building of developed socialism the international community of free and equal republics is becoming increasingly powerful. In the strengthening state union of our country's peoples their creative forces are being revealed more fully. During the 10th 5-Year Plan, for instance, industrial production increased by 42 percent in Belorussia, 47 percent in Azerbaijan, 27 percent in Uzbekistan, 41 percent in Georgia, 30 percent in Tadzhikistan, 46 percent in Armenia and 24 percent in Estonia. In every Soviet republic a large amount of work is being done to develop agriculture. The results of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan attest that the land of the soviets is marching confidently toward its glorious jubilee. All the union republics fulfilled the year's plan for the volume of industrial output.

Our party is leading the USSR peoples along the course of building up the material and spiritual potential of each republic and making the maximum use of it for the harmonious development of the entire country. Following this Leninist course, the CPSU is ensuring that the republics' economic potential and resources merge into a single whole and that the unified national economic complex is strengthened. The 26th CPSU Congress' decisions attach special significance to the precise and harmonious functioning of the system of management, the transfer of the entire economy onto an intensive development footing, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the improvement of work efficiency and quality and the elaboration and implementation of targeted national economic programs.

The Communist Party attentively follows the trends in the development of the all-union organism and its component parts and pursues a policy ensuring the actual equality of all nations and ethnic groups.

This policy is also reflected in the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan. The scale and rate of the further equalization of the republics' economic development levels have been determined in accordance with the 11th 5-Year Plan's features. Thus, while it is planned to increase industrial production output for the USSR as a whole by 26 percent, for a number of republics the increase will be even higher: 28 percent in Belorussia, 30 percent in Azerbaijan, 30 percent in Uzbekistan, 31 percent in Armenia and 31 percent in Georgia.

The CPSU consistently steers a line toward combining centralized leadership with local initiative according with all-union interests. With the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics, the role of their state organs is enhanced in questions of economic and sociocultural building, in increasing consumer goods production, improving their quality and range and expanding trade and services for the population, taking account of local and national features.

New opportunities for increasing the union republics' contribution to communist creation are opened up by their active participation in the creation of a whole constellation of large-scale territorial production complexes. The development of fuel and energy and other natural resources in Siberia, the Far East and north, Kazakhstan and Central Asia is currently being effected taking all-union interests into account, and the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem zone is being transformed.

"The more intensive the economic and social development of each national republic," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "the more distinctly the process of the internationalization of all our life is manifested there." Today all that is advanced and progressive in the spiritual riches of any nation or ethnic group takes a full and rightful place in the all-union treasury and is a common asset. The growing and strengthening international culture in the USSR has become a great force for the ideological and moral cohesion of all its peoples.

The CPSU views the intensification of the internationalization of social life in the country and the implementation of the principles of socialist federalism and democratic centralism in organic unity as a reliable barrier against manifestations of parochialism and national narrow-mindedness and at the same time against a negligent attitude toward the specific interests of nations and ethnic groups. The party unswervingly follows Lenin's behest: "Think not of your nation alone, but place above it the interests of all and their universal freedom and equal rights."

In displaying concern for the further consolidation of the alliance of equal republics, the CPSU considers one of the central tasks of party and soviet organs and all public organizations to be the fostering of a high degree of responsibility for the resolution of nationwide tasks in the country's citizens. The party is seeking to ensure that every Soviet person has a clear understanding of the fact that today the fulfillment of his patriotic and international duty in practice means primarily enterprising and creative labor for the benefit of the entire USSR and for the consolidation of its economic and defense might. Invariably proceeding from the principles of internationalism, the CPSU is strengthening our country's solidarity with the fraternal states and all fighters for the cause of peace and the peoples' freedom, the prevention of nuclear war and the assertion of the paramount human right -- the right to life.

In our time the significance of the USSR as a state form of the joint struggle of free and equal republics for the program goals of Lenin's party -- a form which has fully justified itself historically -- is increasing still further. Implementing the 26th CPSU decisions, the peoples of the Soviet Union are marching confidently toward their common goal: communism.

COMMENTARY ON CENTRAL ASIA CULTURE DEVELOPMENT

GF302325 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Socialism and Development of National Cultures"]

[Text] The enemies of our country are alleging that national cultures are losing their [words indistinct] and characteristics in socialism. However, life is totally refuting their fabrications. In the example of the Soviet republics in Central Asia -- that is to say in the Uzbek SSR, the Tadzhik SSR, the Kirgiz SSR and the Turkmen SSR -- this fact can be closely observed.

Until the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917, this great region in the southern part of the country was regarded as the most (?underdeveloped) area in Asia. Now, however, the Soviet republics in Central Asia have entered the ranks of the most civilized countries in the east. The high quality of industrial and agricultural products (?is not the) [words indistinct] characteristic of the Soviet republics of Central Asia. Another characteristic is the high level of knowledge.

Until the socialist revolution, only [words indistinct] out of 100 people in this country could read and write. Now, however, the youths are receiving education at high school level within a period of ten years. General education is compulsory in our country. Education in schools and university boarding houses [ali okul yurtlari] is (?free). Teaching is done in the mother tongue of the local people. Local publications and books, newspapers and magazines are being printed in national languages. There are national theaters and national radio and television stations.

A number of the Soviet republics in Central Asia also have national science academies. Socialism and unity and cooperation with the other peoples of the Soviet Union have provided the Central Asian people the opportunity to prosper and [words indistinct]. The art of painting, theater, cinematography and music have entered the culture of the Uzbek, Turkmen, Tadzhik and Kirgiz people and (?living) has become beautiful. Numerous writers, painters, actors and cinematographers are well known not only in the Soviet Union alone, but in many other foreign countries as well. They have been presented with valuable awards in international competitions and festivals on many occasions. Nor can one deny the fact that the capitals of the Soviet republics in Central Asia are great centers of culture and that [words indistinct] and scholars are regarded as [words indistinct]. It is impossible to consider the Soviet Union's culture without the Kirgiz cinematography, the Turkmen art of painting, the Uzbek opera and the Tadzhik [word indistinct].

The development of the culture of the people of the Soviet republics in Central Asia is the result of the national policy pursued by the CPSU. It is also the result of the unity of the Soviet republics that form the Soviet Union. The peoples of our country will be jubilantly marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union in December.

ARTICLE EXAMINES LENIN'S MILITANT MATERIALISM

PM301129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 82 p 2

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof M. Mchedlov article: "Lenin's Philosophical Legacy."]

[Text] In March 1922, Lenin's article "On the Significance of Militant Materialism" was published in the third issue of the philosophical and socioeconomic journal POD ZNAMENEM MARKSIZMA.

The fact that this sort of theoretical article appeared during an alarming period for the young land of the soviets is of itself very indicative. Everything about it is significant and instructive -- the time when it was written, the problems examined and the nature of the analysis of them undertaken.

Let us go back to the spring of 1922. Having ended the civil war victoriously and repulsed the attacks of imperialist states, which had tried to smother the new social system while it was still "in the cradle," our people embarked on building a socialist society -- a totally new experience and a complex process. The country was rebuilding the war-ravaged national economy, making the switch from the policy of war communism to the new economic policy and getting the immense task of gradually implementing the plan for building socialism, as elaborated by V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party, underway.

Radical social changes caused an aggravation of the class and ideological struggle in our country and abroad. The activity of idealistic and theological tendencies opposed to Marxism intensified and sallies against materialism and dialectics became more frequent, as did attempts to find idealistic interpretations for the most important discoveries of natural science. The debunking of reactionary bourgeois ideology became not only a theoretical but also an important political task at the time. It was precisely under these conditions that Lenin wrote his article "On the Significance of Militant Materialism," which defined the main trends in the development of Marxist philosophy and contained a detailed program for a struggle for the triumph of a communist world outlook. Sixty years have passed since Lenin's article was published. What striking changes have taken place in our country and throughout the planet! The profound social, scientific and technical changes of the modern epoch make it essential that these problems be thoroughly understood in theoretical terms. The Communist Party is creatively working out the problems raised by the development of social practice and scientific progress, which is claiming the attention of natural scientists and social scientists.

In this enormous creative task, Marxist-Leininists turn again and again to the classics of scientific communism -- but not, of course, in search of ready-made solutions for all the eventualities of modern life. It will be recalled that Lenin himself liked to "consult Marx," seeing this as the point of departure for the creative analysis of new situations. Here, for instance, we have an example of how we should apply the principles, theory and methodology of the classics of scientific communism in analyzing topical problems. Only then does the whole priceless theoretical and methological significance of the works of the founders of Marxism-Leninism stand out fully.

The principle of communist party-mindedness of Marxist philosophy and of all revolutionary philosophy -- a principle comprehensively substantiated in Lenin's work "On the Significance of Militant Materialism" -- is of particular significance in contemporary conditions. The CPSU Central Committee's report to the 26th party congress, delivered by L.I. Brezhnev, revealed the distinctive features of the exacerbated ideological struggle on the international arena. Today imperialism, gambling chiefly on nationalists and revisionist elements, is trying to shake the very foundations of Marxism-Leninism, bring about a split in the international communist and workers' movement, break up the united front of working people, dull their class consciousness and achieve the ideological and sociopolitical disarmament of the historic forces opposed to it at all costs -- whether by deception, flirtation or bribery.

Lenin believed that one of the most important tasks of the struggle against the old, reactionary world was the overcoming of its ideological resistance, that is, the ideological debunking of capitalism and its apologetic theories, the exposing of bourgeois ideals, customs and ways of life. This task is every bit as pressing today.

Lenin's precept relating to the need for an uncompromising and consistent struggle to promote the interests of the working class and working people, including in the field of ideology and against any forms of defense of the bourgeois world outlook, requires the conclusive and convincing demonstration of untenability of these forms. Anticommunism today has many faces. For this reason, great efforts are being made to falsify Marxist-Leninist theory: By acknowledging the validity of its individual tenets taken out of the overall context, efforts are being made to emasculate the scientific, class content of the materialistic perception of history.

To make it "more convincing" they quote historical facts and stastical data, all distorted and wrongly interpreted. This sort of manipulation and the use of the "latest" scientific terminology, which obscures the essence of the problem, is used in order to provide an apology for bourgeois society.

Lenin's critique -- a model of Communist Party-mindedness -- of the bourgeois sociologist Pitirim Sorokin in his article "On the Significance of Militant Materialism" can be taken by Marxist-Leninists as a starting point in their well-rehearsed debunking of the social demagogy of bourgeois sociologists and of their latest, refined methods. As is known, Sorokin slandered the socialist revolution by manipulating statistics in a pseudoscientific manner and presented it demagogically as...responsible for breaking up families.

One of Lenin's most important precepts, an enjoinder to all sociologists and representatives of the natural sciences, was that they should know how to strictly follow a consistent, materialistic line, which alone accords with the requirements of the objective veracity of epistemology; steadfastly implement the principle of party-mindedness in science; and oppose antiscientific dogmas, bourgeois and allied philosophies, revisionism and dogmatism in all their forms in accordance with the specific characteristics of each sphere of social consciousness.

Lenin's recommendations with regard to the need for all consistent materialists to cooperate in working out the most urgent philosophical problems will always be valid. Lenin's article elaborated a broad political strategy that is relevant and applicable in various spheres both in the conditions of a socialist society ("without an alliance with noncommunists in the most diverse fields of activity there can be no question of any successful building of communism" -- Complete Collected Works, Vol 45, p 23) and also in the international arena. This strategic precept of getting all progressive forces to cooperate in practical activity is of particular significance today. Let us merely remember that there is no way the current global problems, above all problems like preserving and strengthening peace and frustrating imperialism's aspirations to unleash a thermonuclear war and to carry on a senseless arms race, can be solved without this sort of cooperation.

Among the remarkable propositions put forward and substantiated in the article "On the Significance of Militant Materialism," special attention is given to the idea of coupling philosophy and natural science, which Lenin saw as one of the most important prerequisites for the triumph of the communist world outlook, the further development of the philosophy of dialectic materialism and the neutralization of all possible philosophical vacillations towards idealism and skepticism. In this respect Marxist theory also relies on the best traditions of the materialist philosophy of the past, which has been connected with scientific epistemology and has based itself on the data of scientific epistemology in drawing up world outlook notions at all the stages of its long history.

The CPSU and socialist society have always devoted and continue to devote unflagging attention to further strengthening the alliance between philosophy and natural science. The most eminent scientists, the pride of Soviet and world scholarship, are taking part in activities designed to establish firmly a scientific materialism in the field of natural science and in the struggle against idealistic speculation. The organizational forms of cooperation among representatives of the natural sciences and philosophy are constantly being perfected. A number of learned councils attached to the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences are currently engaged in fruitful work toward this, conferences and symposiums in which philosophers and natural scientists take part are held regularly, and methodological seminars and so forth are a permanent feature of academic institutions devoted to natural science.

Interest in working out the philosophical problems of natural science and in systematic research into world outlook and logicomethodological problems in connection with the scientific-technical revolution that is underway in the world and the colossal expansion and deepening of the sphere of scientific cognition is growing today. In deepening our cognition of the objective world, many branches of modern natural science are finding it necessary to radically transform many of their principles, concepts and basic ideas and to enrich their conceptual framework, and so forth. An extraordinary increase in the role and significance of dialectical materialism in the development of natural science is taking place. This is also important for the correct orientation of scientific research the choice of the avenues in research with the best prospects and the elimination of idealistic and metaphysical constructions capable of leading science down a methodological blind alley.

The creative collaboration of Marxist philosophers and natural scientists promotes the correct and effective solving of these problems on the methodological basis of dialectico-materialist philosophy. For their part, the achievements of modern natural science are an important prerequisite for new philosophical conclusions and generalizations and for enriching dialectical materialism. Of course, generalizations of data from the social sciences, social practice and the experience of the creative activity of the masses also contribute to this.

The article "On the Significance of Militant Materialism" devoted a great deal of attention to questions relating to the spiritual development of the masses and to ridding their consciousnesses of unscientific religious notions. Vladimir Ilich's advice relating to scientific-atheistic work and its forms, methods and content is also pertinent in our times, for with regard to nurturing a world outlook, an atheistic world outlook in particular, nothing must be left to chance. In this connection Lenin clearly advocated the comprehensive use of all the available potential of enlightenment, explanation and persuasion, which rules out any forms of crash campaigning and mere injunction. At the same time he demanded that "indefatigable atheistic propaganda" be conducted using the most diverse means, arguments and examples provided by science and life and urged people to approach believers "this way and that in order to arouse their interest and wake them from religious sleep ..." (ibid., p 26).

Today, too, the guarantee of success in atheistic work is the systematic use of the whole range of means and methods of education implemented on a sound, natural scientific, historic, philosophical foundation. Equally, Lenin's warnings against "boring" and "dry" expositions of Marxism have lost none of their pertinence, especially in the case of mass popular publications on scientific atheism.

The abundant supply of ideas and recommendations relating to various ideological, scientific and cultural questions and formulated to facilitate active opposition to alien ideology and any departures from communist principles contained in the work "On the Significance of Militant Materialism" have stood the test of time and have entered the golden fund of the theoretical legacy of Marxism-Leninism.

LITHUANIANS REPLY TO OFFICIAL ON PRIEST SHORTAGE

LD290806 Vatican City in Lithuanian to Europe 1800 GMT 11 Mar 82

[A "reply" to the representative of the Council for Religious Affairs: "Lithuania Waits for New Priests From Kaunas Priest Seminary" -- item intercepted in progress]

[Text] How difficult it is for the believing workers who have no priest in their parish to travel to other parishes to find a priest.

Let us briefly look at the situation in Panevezys Bishopric. In 1960 there were 177 priests in the bishopric and 20 years later, although new priests have been ordained, only 130 priests remain.

Whereas 7 parishes were without vicars in 1975, 5 years later 22 parishes had no permanently resident vicars. From the total number of 130 priests, 67 are over 60, that is, they are pensioners from the state's viewpoint. Thirty-two of them are 70 years old and older. Fourteen vicars have no assistant priests. There is no one there to deputize for them in their old age and illness.

For example, the Dusetos vicar and the dean of Zarasai, Reverend Arlauskas, who is 70 years old, has to work alone, whereas in 1939 there were four priests in Dusetos.

In 1939 there were four priests in Seduva, and at present it might be said that Vicar Canon Bronius Antanaitis has to work unaided, because Reverend Augustinas [word indistinct] is blind and approaching the age of 97 and Reverend Rauduve is a sick man of 80 years. Apart from that, Vicar Canon Bronius Antanaitis is also vicar of Dambrava Parish.

In 1939 there were three priests in Vabalninkas. At present there is one priest who is not well enough to celebrate holy mass.

So the priests and believers are waiting for new priests from the Kaunas Priest Seminary. But especially painful and harmful is the fact that not all suitable candidates can be admitted to the seminary, that during the admission of the candidates the final word belongs not to the leadership of the Kaunas Priest Seminary, not to the ordinaries, but to the officials of civil administration, led by the representative of the Council for Religious Affairs. They endeavor to admit to the seminary the largest possible number of candidates who are without vocation or without good physical and mental health to the priesthood. Apart from that, the state security officials force clerics to cooperate with them.

This is very harmful to the church. It cannot be justified that clerics can thwart the spirit of the seminary and demoralize Lithuania's clergy after becoming priests.

Anilionis, representative of the Council for Religious Affairs, stated that the Kaunas Priest Seminary was admitting candidates released from military service.[words indistinct] It is very regrettable that in the summer of 1980 when the administration of the Kaunas Priest Seminary sent a letter to Anilonis asking him to confirm 36 candidates he rejected 17 of them. Eleven candidates were not permitted to join the seminary in the summer of 1979. Why are the most able candidates prevented from studying at the seminary? When unhealthy candidates are admitted they must be expelled later.

In the fall of 1980 one candidate from the first term and one from the third term had to be released because they suffered from epilepsy. One candidate was released from the fourth term as unsuitable. There are doubts about the suitability of some other clerics.

That the fate of the clerics is decided by the Council for Religious Affairs is testified to by a new, painful fact: In the fall of 1980, at the beginning of the new academic year, representative Anilionis ordered the leadership of the Kaunas Priest Seminary to expel cleric Aloizas Volskis. He was accused of cooperating during his holiday with zealous priests who are called extremist priests by Anilionis. Cleric Aloizas Volskis is known as a good candidate to the priesthood. He is the son of a practicing Catholic family and has completed his military service. The behavior of cleric Aloizas Volskis is not a srime envisaged in the laws of the state. Anilionis used the leadership of the seminary as a tool to expel cleric Volskis. Behaving thus, the representative discharges the duties of a supernumerary prosecutor at the seminary. From where did he obtain this right?

If during the postwar years the officials of civil authorities had not prevented suitable candidates from joining the seminary and had not thus reduced the number of clerics, today there would be no shortage of priests in Lithuania.

The Kaunas Priest Seminary is maintained by donations from believers who wait in their parishes and have spiritual needs. But the candidates to priesthood are selected by state security officials and the representative of the Council for Religious Affairs. What a terrible historical paradox!

The priest seminary is not a technical school to be led by people who are not familiar with spiritual life, who do not cherish it and even fight against religion and the church of Christ.

The priest seminary would not be a spiritual institution and would lose its purpose if it were led by an unofficial rector, the representative of the Council for Religious Affairs, who is not only an intermediary between the state and the church but also a very active person in destroying the Catholic church in Lithuania.

The priest seminary has to train clerics not only to be priests but -- and this is more important -- to be spiritually mature for the priesthood, under the leadership of the spiritual heads and lecturers.

We ask you to pay attention to these problems and examine our statement so that the situation at the Kaunas Priest Seminary really improves:

1. Article 50 of the Lithuanian SSR Constitution states that the church in the Lithuanian SSR is separated from the state. Thus, the bishops the administrators of the bishoprics and the leadership of the priest seminary should be allowed to examine all the affairs of the priest seminary freely and to admit all suitable candidates without limitation of numbers, without selection by the representative of the Council for Religious Affairs and without his approval.

Article 38 of the Lithuanian SSR Constitution grants the right to select profession and employment according to one's vocation, abilities, professional training and education, taking into consideration the needs of society.

The believers must have a priest in each parish. Obstacles are created to those wishing to be priests. This is discrimination, degradation and hurting of the believers and provokes justified indignation at the created obstacles.

The representative of the Council for Religious Affairs openly states that the admission of candidates is freely dealt with by the leadership of the seminary. Let this be not only words but also reality of life; let the priest seminary take care of the church.

2. State security officials must be instructed not to blackmail or in any other ways prevent candidates from joining the Kaunas Priest Seminary and must not recruit clerics to cooperate with them, because this is incompatible with education at the seminary. The activity of state security workers at the seminary. [passage indistinct]

3. The selection of candidates and their admission must be left to the bishops, administrators and the leadership of the seminary. So we ask that the representative of the Council for Regligious Affairs be instructed to cancel the prohibition for cleric Volskis to continue studies at the Kaunas Priest Seminary because he was expelled on the order of the representative of the Council for Religious Affairs.

4. Allow the bishops and the administrators of bishoprics to freely select the leadership of the Kaunas Priest Seminary and its lecturers.

5. We ask for the right of a high school to be restored to the Kaunas Priest Seminary and that its students be exempt from the military service.

[Signed] Panevezys, 25 May 1981. Here follow the signatures of 113 priests of Panevezys Bishopric.

TADZHIK DEPUTIES ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 20 JUN

GF291733 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] A preelection campaign has begun in the Tadzhik SSR. In accordance with Article 81 of the Tadzhik Constitutional Basic Law and Article 13 of the Tadzhik SSR Law on Elections of the Tadzhik SSR Local People's Deputies Councils, the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has issued a decree scheduling the 18th elections of the local people's deputies councils for 20 June 1982. Elections of the people's judges, rayons and cities people's courts of the Tadzhik SSR will be held on the same day.

The 17th elections of the people's deputies councils took place on 24 February 1980. A total of 26,130 deputies, including 12,795 women, were elected to the oblast, rayon and city [words indistinct] councils. (?As representatives of the people), the deputies have carried out great work to further develop the expanding national economy, life and prosperity of their voters, culture and the well-kept external appearance of the cities, rayon centers and [word indistinct].

The first stage of the new election campaign began today with organizing electoral [word indistinct], which were established in 4 oblasts, 18 cities, 48 rayons and [words indistinct] councils.

NEW KIROVOGRADSKIY OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY

WA312755 [Edotorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 28 February publishes on page 3 a 120-word RATAU article on a plenum of the Dnepropetrovskiy Obkom, held on 27 February. According to the article, the plenum examined party organizational questions and ideological-educational work. N.I. Samilyka, Dnepropetrovskiy Obkom Bureau member and secretary, was relieved of his posts in connection with his election as first secretary of the Kirovogradskiy Obkom, the article said.

LATE REPORT: BREZHNEV HOSPITALIZATION RUMOR

NC311514 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar (AFP) -- Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev is reportedly tired after a very heavy March schedule, and may have been hospitalised to recuperate, according to rumors circulating today among Western diplomats here.

Soviet officials have not confirmed these rumors so far, and a semi-official source said the Communist Party chief was "in good shape" after a trip to Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, from March 22 to 25.

Mr Brezhnev has not appeared in public since his return here, and the sources said his next public appearance was scheduled for Lenin's birthday on April 22.

Mr Brezhnev, 75, first had health problems in 1975. His condition improved in 1980, and he has since visited Belgrade, Bonn, New Delhi and -- twice -- Warsaw.

His entourage said he was deeply moved by the death in January of Soviet Communist Party ideologue Mikhail Suslov. There were no further reports from the Soviets after that date concerning the president's health.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES CORN GROWERS SEMINAR

LD301704 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Speech by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukraine CP Central Committee, at a conference of corn growers in Kiev -- date not specified. Shcherbitsky speaks in Russian -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, realization of the food program, as was decided at the 26th CPSU Congress, is one of the main ways to further increase the well-being of our people. Its aim, as you know, is to solve as soon as possible the problem of uninterrupted supplies to the population of foodstuffs, especially meat and milk.

We know that to attain this goal without a significant, I would even say sharp, increase of grain production will simply be impossible. The basic directives of economic and social development for the 11th 5-year period envisage that the annual average gross production of grain in the republic should be raised to 51-52 million tons. Which means, comrades, 8-9 million tons more than during the previous 5-year period.

You, of course, understand that this task is not that simple. But regadless of everything, we are compelled to solve it. Otherwise, we will not be able to obtain the (?additional) hundreds of thousands of tons of feedstuff and, consequently, we will not be able to fulfill our plans for producing and procuring animal produce.

Is it possible for our republic to achieve such growth in grain production? It is, without any doubt. And the main reserve here is corn.

As you may remember, at the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, the task was set to increase corn production during the current 5-year period by not less than 5 million tons. That is, to raise it to 8-10 million tons a year. The experience of hundreds of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, many rayons and whole oblasts convincingly shows that this task is realistic in our conditions, provided we all pull together.

To confirm this, let me quote the following data: During the previous 5-year period, farms of Trans-Carpathian oblasts increased their annual average corn yield by 10 quintals and raised it to 57 quintals per hectare. And last year -- which could hardly be regarded as favorable for Trans-Carpathia -- they obtained almost 74 quintals of corn per hectare.

Now the Krymskaya Oblast, where during the 10th 5-year period they produced 45 quintals of corn per hectare, thus doubling the output. Even last year, when conditions were extremely unfavorable in our republic, 312 farms harvested 50-60 quintals per hectare, while 51 mechanized teams exceeded 100 quintals.

It is noteworthy, comrades, that such teams and farms can be found literally in all corn-growing oblasts. However, in many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, rayons and oblasts the huge opportunities presented by this crop have been used inadequately over the past few years. The average yield in our republic remains low and the production of corn for grain is falling. This absolutely abnormal situation -- (?I am sure you will agree with this description) -- can be encountered, comrades, even in places where conditions for cultivating this crop are most favorable. I mean such oblasts as Vinnitskaya, Kiyevskaya, Poltavskaya and Cherkasskaya.

Many managers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, party, administrative and agricultural organs, including also those of our ministries and departments, (?always blame the bad weather). We have a bad weather, they say, and consequently the corn does not ripen.

But, comrades, how can we then explain the fact that in our northernmost oblast, that is Chernigovskaya Oblast, over the last 6 years the average corn yield amounted to nearly 38 quintals per hectare, while in such oblasts as Kirovgradskaya, Odesskaya and Vinnitskaya, only 26-27 quintals? As you see, comrades, it is not the bad weather but the attitude which matters, the attitude to this crop.

According to the conclusions of specialists and scientists, the main reason for low harvests lies in [words indistinct] organizational and technological shortcomings. Very often corn is cultivated with a disregard for the crop rotation system; it is planted on patches freed from unsuitable preceding crops and (?shallowly) plowed, with an insufficient addition of fertilizers; the optimal regimes of sowing and aftercare are not observed; the recommended grade of seeds is ignored, as is planting density.

Thus, taking into account that already this year we will have to obtain not less than 7-7.5 million tons of corn, that is 36-37 quintals per hectare, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers decided to convene this republican seminar where, after comprehensively analyzing the reasons for the factual state of things and the experience available, to define ways of ensuring significant growth in the gross production of corn already this year; to decide the concrete measures to be taken to this end directly in farms, rayons, oblasts, research establishments, ministries and departments.

Participants' attention will, also no doubt, be focused on such questions as introduction and assimilation -- I emphasize assimilation of industrial technology. This technology should ensure that we produce not less than 40-50 quintals of corn per hectare.

By the end of the current 5-year period all corn for grain will have to be cultivated in our republic in accordance with a new technology, and this year on an area of 1.4 million hectares. Therefore, we have to bring forward the task of assimilating all peculiarities of this technology, that is of achieving a high final result.

Yesterday, at the republican national achievements exhibition center, you were able to get acquainted with the methods of leading corn growers who have armed themselves with an industrial technology. This experience shows that they haven't concealed any special secrets. Their success is determined by a correct and timely use of all elements of this technology, beginning with soil preparation and ending with harvesting the crop, (?not excluding) the ability to find a good application for the harvest. It must be admitted that there is nothing unusual about this technology.

Unfortunately, many farms violate a number of prerequisites in this technology, which results in low harvests. Therefore, agricultural ministries and departments, party and administrative organs should immediately, and in a businesslike manner, occupy themselves with the task of making every machine operator and corn grower master to the perfection of all the norms of agronomical technology and of learning well from the experience of frontrankers.

It is obvious that this cause should be joined by all specialists, kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers, and [words indistinct]. But what is important, comrades, is not only to train people. It is also necessary to ensure that in deeds, in practice, this technology is applied in a literate way -- literally in every field and at every section. To achieve this, the personal responsibility of specialists should be established. In kolkhozes and sovkhozes there are now 84,000 agronomists with higher and secondary education who occupy various posts and also nearly 50,000 engineers and mechanics, which averages approximately 15 men for every farm. This is a large force and we are obliged to use it in an effective way. But it is also necessary to ask in a strict way for the results obtained.

It seems that what is needed is for every team and detachment to have specialists of their own who can control and assist corn growers in the timely and high-quality execution of all agro-technical applications and in obtaining high harvests.

The broad introduction of industrial technology depends to a great extent on the work of enterprises making agricultural machinery and on chemical industry associations. They should increase the output of highly-productive machinery, accelerate the creation of new machines and ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for the delivery of mineral fertilizers, herbicides and [word indistinct] to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The evolvement and speedy multiplication of new highly-productive hybrids of corn with short vegetation periods is of great importance. We have made some progress in this respect, although rather modest, I believe. So far, our selectionists have not, of course, met the requirements of corn growers.

There is no doubt that ways to improve socialist competition will be discussed at this meeting. In particular, practice has confirmed the high effect of so-called twinned socialist competition [po-parnoye sorevnovaniye] between mechanized teams and detachments. Also effective is learning from the experience of innovators, which should be introduced more speedily.

And, finally, at the conclusion of this conference it is planned to adopt an (?appeal) to all corn growers of the republic. The draft appeal is already available. Such, comrades, are the questions which, in our view, should be discussed at this seminar.

KOLKHOZ COUNCIL DISCUSSES 1982 CROP PLANS

LD282040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Summary] The All-Russian Council of Kolkhozes has met in Moscow. The council's chairman, RSFSR Minister of Agriculture Leonid Yakovlevich Florentyev, said in an interview that the RSFSR is producing about 1/2 of all of the USSR's agricultural output, and more than 1/2 of all grain being grown.

The session noted that in 1982 the republican farms must increase the purchase of grain by 9 million tons, or 22 percent; the purchase of sugar beets by 29 percent; and the purchase of potatoes by 30 percent over the average annual figures for the 10th 5-Year Plan period. When compared with last year's results, the difference will be even more substantial.

The session also noted that the 33 quintals of fodder units currently being obtained per hectare of irrigated land is far from what can be achieved. Last year Stavropolskiy Kray obtained about 60 quintals of fodder units per hectare of irrigated land. One way of expanding fodder production is by growing corn. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes grow corn on 11 million hectares, and any improvement in yield is significant at this scale. The area for growing peas and other protein-rich fodder will be increased.

The overhaul of machinery is proceeding satisfactorily. However, K-700 tractors are not able to get spare parts and industry should urgently help.

The winter crop area has been increased by 2.5 million hectares over last year, and is now being fertilized.

LENINGRAD MD CHIEF OF STAFF'S OBITUARY

PM290847 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 82 p 4

[Obituary of Lt Gen Tank Troops R.M. Savochkin]

[Excerpts] Lt Gen Tank Troops Roman Mikhaylovich Savochkin, chief of staff, Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District, died on 16 March 1982 after a serious illness. He devoted his entire conscientious life to the loyal service to the socialist motherland and to the cause of the Communist Party, which he joined in 1963.

R.M. Savochkin was born into a peasant family in Ulyanovskaya Oblast's Surskoye settlement in 1931. He entered the Ulyanovsk Tank Academy after leaving agricultural technical college in 1949. He went from cadet to lieutenant general in the Soviet Armed Forces' ranks. He commanded a platoon, a company, a battalion, a regiment, a division and an army. He was chief of staff of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District from January 1981. He graduated from the Armored Troops Military Academy and the General Staff Military Academy.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, G.V. Romanov, N.V. Ogarkov, A.A. Yepishev, B.V. Snetkov, N.Ya Suslov, Yu.F. Solovyev, L.N. Zaykov, R.S. Bobovikov, D.P. Nosyrev, V.Ya. Khodyrev, I.P. Repin, V.I. Lokushkin, A.G. Viktorov, V.A. Samoylov, A.M. Kopanev, V.M. Kozlov, V.N. Lobov, A.I. Babayev, M.Kh. Kulakhmetov, A.A. Lutoshkin, N.A. Vetelkin, P.S. Lazukin, A.V. Samoylov, F.V. Starchenko, I.V. Fuzhenko, P.A. Ivanchishin, A.I. Korniyenko and A.F. Zaytsev.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5-7 MARCH DEATH NOTICES

PM091735 [Editorial Report] Editions of Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian, 5 through 7 March, after the 4 March explosion at the Moscow space factory have carried the following obituaries of service-age officers, in each case on page 4:

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 March: "His combat comrades and friends announce with profound grief the death of Reserve Col Karl Korneyevich Rezhin, participant in the Great Patriotic War and member of the CPSU since 1943, and express condolences to the relatives and near ones of the deceased."

KRASNAYZ ZVEZDA 7 March: "His combat friends and comrades announce with profound grief the death of Eng Col Stanislav Yevgenyevich Tulinov, member of the CPSU since 1963 and candidate of technical sciences, and express condolences to the relatives and near ones of the deceased."

USTINOV ORDER ON DISCHARGES FROM ARMED FORCES

LD271820 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar, TASS -- Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defence of the USSR, has issued an order on the discharge of servicemen from the armed forces of the USSR in April-June 1982 who have served the established terms of service, and on a regular drafting of citizens for active military duty.

In accordance with the law of the USSR "On Universal Military Duty" citizens who are 18 years of age by the day of the draft and who have no right to deferment from the draft are drafted into the Soviet Army, the Navy, the frontier forces and the interior troops.